BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY. AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1842. No. 8633

FOR LONDON.--The A.I. Barque *Mary*, 324 Tons Register, H. THEBERNE, H. C. S. Commander, will have early despatch, and has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 17th May, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A.I. Ship *Ward Chipman*, of 685 Tons Register, Captain BILTON, will sail early for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 17th May, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A.I. Ship *Universe*, J. RITCHIE, Commander, of 719 tons. For Freight or passage, apply to

WM. AND ALEX. GRAHAM AND CO.

Bombay, 17th May 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Robert Benn*, A. RITCHIE, Commander, will have quick despatch. Apply to

EGLINTON, MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 17th May 1842.

FOR CHINA. The Ship *Edinburgh*, 1414 Tons, J. PATERSON, H. C. S., Commander, to be dispatched on 25th May. For Freight of Opium or Passage, apply to the Commander, or

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 16th May 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The Fast sailing Ship A. I. *Bucephalus*, A. SMALL, Commander, to sail 18th instant, carries a surgeon. For Freight of Opium or Passage only, apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO.

Bombay, 17th May, 1842.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The Fine first class Teak built Ship *Barossa*, 729 Tons register (O. M.), Captain AUSTEN will sail on or about the 1st proximo, having all her Cargo engaged. For Passage, having spacious accommodations, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 17th May 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The Ship *Margaret*, 623 Tons, ROBERT KERR, Commander, will sail on the 18th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Church Lane, 17th May 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Sewlall Raghowjee* late of Bombay Carpenter deceased, may be granted to *Cuppoorchund Luckmichund* of Bombay Hindoo Merchant, the sole Executor named in the said Testator's Will; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th Day of May 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.
Proctors.

SUPREME CURT—Application having been this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Mulik Hayat bin Mulik Wajeer*, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Mulik Ameer bin Mulik Moostafa*, first Cousin once removed of the said deceased; All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of May 1842.

CHARLES H. BAINBRIDGE,
for J. P. LARKINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

اشتہار

امرور عرض گردہ است دسو پریم کورت منبي برای گرفتن اختیار و کالت تمام ملک املاک مسلمان مرحوم ملک حیات بن ملک وزیر باشندۂ منبي داده خواهد شد بنابرادر زادۂ اودري بنام ملک امیر بن ملک مصطفي هیر وا بستگان ایشان را معلوم گردد ۹ ماہ مي ۱۸۴۲

دست خط چارلس بیچ ازطرف جے بی لارکنس وکیل عرض کنندہ

SUPREME COUT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Estate and Effects of *Chowacaren Muckee*, late of Tellicherry Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased, limited for the purpose of collecting his effects and debts within Bombay, may be granted to *Chowacara Kelatee Coonjee Amod*, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay; All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 2d day of May 1842.

ACTON S. AYRTON,
Proctor.

મરનાર-શ્રી-મુમબઇવાલો-ધુડાર-શીવલાલ રાયવજીનાં-છેલાં-વીલ-અથવા-વશીએતનામાં નો-અખતીઆર-લેવા-રાજ્-શ્રી-મુમબઇ ની જુદીકોર્ટ ની-ધુપરીમ-કોરટમો-કપુરચંદ-લખમીચંદ-શ્રી-મુમબઇનો-હીનદુ-બેપારી-ત થા-વીલમો-ઠરવેલો-એકઝ-વકીલકે-તેને-અ રજ-શ્રીધીકે-જે-મલ્યુને-મલે—એ-વાશેત-શર વે-લોકો-જેકોઇ-હેનાં-ખાબશતા-કોએ-તે નાંએતે-અકેર-થાએ—તારીખ ૧૬ મી-મે ૧૮૪૨

પાચ-તયા-બેનબરીજ—વકીલો-

مرحوم مسلمان چوکا دن مکي باشند تال چیري اوسکي قیام مال ملکت کا اختیار لیئے کومنبي کي سوپریم کورت مبی ماشندہ منبي مسلمان چوا کا را کیلوت کنجي احمد نے عرض کیا هي که مجھے دیا جو که ملک منبي کي حد مبی هي اسکو حصول کرنا اور قرض ادا کرنا اسبابت مبی جو کوي علاقه رکھتا هوگا اسکو ظاهر هووے

۳ مۂ مي ۱۸۴۲

آکتی یس ارتی وکیل

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the contents of a Falmouth Mail Box received by the *Cleopatra* on the 12th instant, were found to have suffered much damage from having been badly packed in England—many letters were completely destroyed, some partially injured, and others, left without any address—Every effort has been made to have the letters, whether entire or in pieces sent, on to the parties for whom they were intended; but, besides those which were utterly destroyed, there are still some which, comparatively perfect, give no clue by which their destination can be determined.—Of these a list is published below. Persons applying for any letter are requested to denote it by its number.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, 16th May 1842. } W. ESCOMBE, Actg. Post Master Genl.

No. 1. Address'd to Miss F. Manson, (place of residence not named.)

No. 2. Dated 29th March 1842, 69 Harley Street, commencing My dearest George,—and ending your very affectionate Sister (the name cannot be decyphered.)

No. 3. Dated 20th Feb. 1842, Vlaardinger South Holland, commencing My dearest William—and ending devoted mother (name torn off.)

No. 4. Dated 31st March 1842, Leamington Warwick, commencing My dear Matthew (the conclusion of the letter not forthcoming.)

No. 5. Dated 28th March 1842, (place of residence not named) commencing My dear Isabella—and signed Ann Hume. The letter contains a small Glossary of the names of certain Plants and Flowers.

No. 6. Dated 29th March 1842, (place of residence cannot be decyphered,) commencing My dearest Elizabeth—and signed M. Young (with a small bag of seeds.)

No. 7. Dated 29th March 1842, Edinburgh, commencing My very dear friend,—the conclusion of the letter is torn off.

No. 8. Dated 30th March (place of residence not mentioned,) commencing My dear Willie—and signed Sophy.

No. 9. Dated March 22nd, Lambeth Terrace, commencing My very dear child—and signed E. F. Just or Jubt or some such name.

No. 10. Dated 26th March 1842, Field Dalling Norfolk commencing My very kind friend—and signed Wm. Upjohn.

No. 11. Dated 27th March 1842, Elm Grove commencing My beloved Amelia—and signed H. Ward.

No. 12. Dated 31st March 1842, 34, Bedford place, commencing Dearest Emma,—the conclusion of the letter is torn off.

No. 13. Dated St. Patrick's day, 20, Caledonia place, My dearest beloved Hub—(the conclusion of the letter is not forthcoming.)

No. 14. No date nor place of residence mentioned—commencing My very dear Papa—and signed Anna Maria.

No. 15. Dated 30th March, 8, Hanover Terrace, signed Sarah Ann Maxon and appears intended for Mrs. Browne.

No. 16. Dated 1st March, 13, Kings Row. Walnorth, commencing My dearest Brother and signed Polly. There is a fragment of another letter signed Louisa, 13 Kings Row. Walnorth.

W. ESCOMBE,
Acting Post Master General.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of the following Wines, selected by Captain Barozer, and just imported ex *Josephine*.

Champaign—Grand Mousseux.....at Rs. 30 per doz.
Claret—Chateau Leoville, St. Julien Medoc from F. Marin Darrigrand..... ,, 20 ,,
Do. Chateau Laffitte from do..... ,, 20 ,,
Do. Leoville from Dupuy and Co.. ,, 18 ,,

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Forbes Street, 17th May 1842.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Election of a SCHOOL MASTER to this Institution, is postponed to the 2nd Instant.

Candidates are requested to send their testimonials together with their application.

Salary 150 Rs. monthly, free quarters, and Medical attendance.

GEORGE PIGOTT,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th May, 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 21st May, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at his Residence Claremont House Mazagon, a small portion of the modern and valuable Household Furniture of E. E. ELLIOTT Esq. C. S. the same comprises Blackwood Furniture made by the late Mr. FERRAR consisting of the best damask Couches, Chairs, Wardrobes, and variety of Tables; Elegant China, and Alabaster Vases, Rich frosted and other Chandeliers, Wallshades with pans and drops, neat Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea services, Glass Ware, and Rich plated Dish covers made by Hamlet, a choice assortment of Shelis, &c. &c.

ALSO if not previously disposed off, a Grand Piano by R. K. KOLLMAN. An open Carriage and a Brougham, built by Hall, Long Acre, a pair of Horses, a particularly neat carriage for children. A Nutmeg Grey High Caste Arab Horse 6 years old, about 14-1 high. Likewise a small quantity of Port, Claret and Champaign, and Sherry just received per *Orator* from HARVEY TUCKETT AND Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Wednesday the 18th Instant until the day of sale.

N. B. The day of sale has been altered to the 21st, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail on the day before advertised.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By Order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manockjee and Permanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Public Sale on the Premises on the following days, viz:

On Monday 23d instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee in Market Street within the Fort and situate behind the before mentioned House.

On Tuesday 31st instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur situate in Hunuman Street without the Fort.

On Saturday 4th June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mentioned House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday the 11th June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank and sundry out-houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim and next to the old Mahim Police office. Also at the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

Terms. A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the lot is knocked down and the remainder within three weeks or the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses and forfeiting any advantage arising from such re sale.

Bombay, 17th May 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms tomo rrow Wednesday the 18th inst. viz. THE INVOICE OF MILLINERY, lately exposed by them on Commission, consisting of Rich Fancy Bonnet Silks, Grecian Satins, Printed de Laine Dresses, Muslin and Cambric ditto, Satin Stocks and Fronts, Silk and Satin Waistcoating, Silk Aprons, Fancy Bands, Plain and Figured Handkercdie's, Crape Scarfs, Gauze and rich figured Veils, Lace Caps, Blonde and other Nets, worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Froeks, &c. &c.

AN INVOICE OF RICH AND ELEGANT PLATED WARE, comprising Oblong and Oval Curry Dishes with warmers, Dish Covers 6 in a set, Bread and Cake Baskets, Waiters of sizes, Muffin Dishes and Covers, Bottle Stands, Tea Pots, Cruet and Liquor Frames, &c. &c.

The remains of an Invoice of Glass ware, amongst which are Plain and Cut Tumblers, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Wine, Water, Champaign, Claret, and Liqueur Glasses, Decanters, &c.

Likewise, a number of superior Lacquered Ware, Paper and Cigar Boxes.

Also, the following PIECE GOODS viz.—Turkey Red Twill, Chundries, Handkerchiefs, &c. also 8 bales of Cotton Twist.

At 1 P. M., a Chesnut SADDLE HORSE, four years old, fine action. Any Horse or Carriages offering.

HAMS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for sale, on commission, some prime WESTPHALIA HAMS, just landed, which they are selling at ¾ Rupee per lb.

PICTURES AND BOOKS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received the following choice PICTURES and BOOKS, on commission—viz.

Bridal Morn; Attack on St. Jean d'Acre; Charlotte Loveday; Jeannie Deans; President; Coronation; Tribute Money; Conversion of Saul; My Own Mamma; Royal Wedding and Wedding Cake; Young Chief's First Ride; District Visitor, &c.

BOOKS.—Bernard's Prospective; Parley's Mythology of Greece; Phillip's Drawing and Painting; Cowper's Poems; Fredgold on Ventillating Buildings; Garland of Love; Channing's Works; Prouth Light and Shane; Pictures of the French; The Equestrian Hand Book; Walker's Manly Exercises; Arabian Nights; Friendship's Book; Book of the Cartoons; Josephus; Paris and it's Environs, &c.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A GREY Arab Colt, rising 4, and about 14 hands high, very high Caste, and swift in his paces.

There will be 50 Tickets issued at Rs. 10 each to be drawn for as soon as that number is subscribed, and paid for. The Colt may be seen on application to Messrs. R. FRITH AND CO. who are authorized to issue Tickets and receive subscription.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission, two Superior Sets of Dehli Paintings, also Mander's Celebrated Jet as well as some Superior Body and Carriage Varnish, Gold Size, &c.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

JUST imported per Ship *Barossa*, from Van Diemau's Land.

40 Merino Ewes, mostly in Lamb, Rs. 25 each.
2 Saxony Rams, Rs 50 each.

The above Stock are of the purest breed, and have fleeces of the finest quality, suited for rearing stock for wool growing.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE.

ONE Riding and four Baggage Camels with Saddles &c. complete.

Apply to Mr. MARIANO D'SILVA, Godownkee per to Messrs. SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 19th Instant, at their Rooms, a small quantity of Household Camp Furniture, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, together with a large Dinner Set, a few articles of Plated Ware, a pair of Parker's Economic hot Oil Lamps, some Cooking Utensils, a Peat's Saddle and Bridle in very good order, a very neat Buggy Harness, by Whippy.

Bombay, 17th May 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts.....@ ~~Rs~~ 650
Hhds..... ,, 350
Quarter Casks.. .. .. ,, 170
Quart Bottles.. ..... ,, 18 to 24 ~~P~~ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts.....@ ~~Rs~~ 620
Hhds..... ,, 320
Quarter Cask ,, 160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at Rs. 24 per Doz.
Fine old Port in Quart..... ,, 20 per do.
Sparkling Champagne.. ..... ,, 45 per do.
Brandy in Quart..... ,, 12 per do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.

Rampart Row, 17th May, 1842.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewatt, at Rupees 300 and 150.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines just imported per "*Josephine*," from Bourdeaux which are confidently recommended viz.

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality. Rs. 45 per doz.
Claret "Latour" from Dunkin..... ,, 20 ,,
Do. "St. Estephe" .. do..... ,, 18 ,,
Do. "Medoc" do..... ,, 15 ,,
Brandy, pale Straw colour do..... ,, 16 ,,

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 17th May, 1842.

ALSO at the Godowns of the undersigned:

Claret "Clossmann's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine .....at Rs. 20 per doz.
Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses.....at 18 at 24 ,,
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from.....at 18 at 26 ,,
Brown Stout ex "Bombay"..... at Rs. 7 per doz.
Guiness' Stout just arrived.....at ,, 8 ,,
Graham's Geneva,.....at ,, 15 ,,
Hock and Mosselle of choice quality at 37 ,,

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also, from individuals resident in the interior.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 17th May, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts.....Rs.800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs. per doz.
Fine old Mellow Port.....24 ,, ,,
2d Growth Claret.....25 ,, ,,

Bombay, 17th May, 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts.....Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry.....at 22 Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine.....22 ,, ,,

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 17th May, 1842.

ON SALE at Messrs. FRITH AND Co's Godowns, "*Allsopp's*" and "*Bass's*" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75 per Hhd.

Nesbit Row, 17th May 1842.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA has for sale at his Godown (opposite the Portuguese Church Meadow Street,) sets of *Victoria* pattern fluted glasses, each set consisting of one dozen each of Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Tumblers, Champagne, Claret, Wine and Liqueur Glasses, Rs 65 per set—half set will be sold.

B. N. D. begs to inform the public that he has received for sale, a few *very superior* "McCabe's" Clocks and Watches, the former are in handsome inlaid cases highly finished, strikes the hour and quarters, some of them with chimes. The Watches are Gold and Silver highly finished, with all the recent improvements and from their moderate price can be recommended.

A certificate from the maker accompanies each Clock and Watch.

B. N. D. has for sale on commission at his Godowns a few Bottles of the best Masulipatam Snuff, lately imported from Madras, Price Rupees 3 per bottle.

B. N. D. has just landed ex *Orator* the following Goods, which are exposed for sale and which he can confidently recommend.

Best double plated Hot water Beefsteak Dishes with Silver edges, Handsome Plated Table Pedestals with plain or engraved Shades, handsome Plated Cruet Stands with 5, 6, 7 or 8 Bottles, Double Plated Bedroom Candlesticks, Fluted Chrystal Muffineers with Silver Tops, Superior Broad Brim, Black and White Beaver Hats, Satin Wood Hair Brushes.—An Invoice of Stationery Plain and Gilt Visiting Cards, "A. Rowland and Sons" Macassor Oil and Essence of Tyre (*Genuine*) Gentlemen's best Leather Gloves, "Bristow's" concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger and Essence of Peppermint in stoppered Bottles, superior Penknives, Hunting Saurs, Plated, Brass, and Black ditto Brittannia metal, Hot water Plates, Superior Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes in Sets, Indian Rubber Brace, White Wine Vinegar from "Hesk the Davis" &c. &c.

B. N. D. begs to inform the public and Messes of Regiments, that he has just landed ex *Orator* from London, a small Invoice of Sherry and Port Wine from Messrs. JAMES COCKBURN AND Co. in Quarts, this Wine is warranted of the first description.

Superior Cognac Brandy in Cask and Bottle, Superior Holland's Gin in large cases, Ripe Bass and Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints, the former at 6 and the latter at 3½ Rs. per dozen.

The remains of an Invoice of "Harper's" Port Wine which he is retailing at 15 Rupees per dozen.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1842.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are to be had of *Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dantra* at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices.

Whole Ticket at Rs.. 112
Half Ditto.. at " .. 56
Quarter Ditto,.. at " .. 28
One Eighth do.. at " .. 14

Terms, Cash.

The drawing will commence on the 11th June 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. LAURENCE BARRETTO begs most respectfully to apprize the Public, that, as he had a very efficient Establishmen of Horses, Carriages, &c. on hand, it is his intention to run Stage Coaches, on reduced rates, on the road from Poonah to Panwell, and vice versa, for the conveyance of Passengers; and as *Mr. L. Barretto* is perfectly sensible of the great demand which exists for such conveyance, and the serious inconvenience to which parties are put to at times, for the want of them; he has, therefore, with a view to remedy the evil, thought proper to establish his Stage Coaches for the *good of the Public*, and earnestly trust, that the public will be pleased to render him that support and encouragement which it may deem him deserving of; and for which he will feel very grateful.

Parties desirous of engaging the Phaetons, are requested to give 3 day's previou notice, and for Buggies, one day. All further information respecting the terms and hours, &c. will be given on application at *Mr. Barretto's* House at Bombay, in Hummum Street, next to *Mr. Leggett*, or at his Shop at Poonah Cantonment, Suddur Bazar.

Camp Poonah, 14th May 1842.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1842.

TICKETS and SHARES in the above Lottery are for sale at *Withuldass Bhoychund & Co.* opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees 112 each.
Half Do. ,, ,, 56½ ,,
Quarter Do. ,, ,, 28¼ ,,
One Eighth Do. ,, ,, 14¼ ,,

TERMS CASH.

The drawing will commence from the 11th June next.—Bombay, 17th May 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 4th June 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50	Whole Tickets	Cos.Rs.	5500
1 Ditto	20	....do	....do	2200
1 Ditto	10	....do	....do	1100
1 Ditto	5	....do	....do	550
15 Ditto of one each	15	....do	....do	1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto	15	....do	....do	1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto	15	..do	....do	1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20	....do	....do	2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83	....do	....do	9130

1597 Prizes.. Total..233 Whole Tickets..Value 110 each

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.

1st March 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1842.

No. 358. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, whenever it may be considered necessary by Local Commanding Officers to appoint a Non Commissioned Officer to the charge of the Commissariat duties with details of Troops on a March, unaccompanied by a Commissariat Officer, the allowance for the performance of such duties will not be permitted to exceed Rupees (30) thirty per mensem, and the practice of appointing men to act as Sub-Conductors on such occasions is to be discontinued.

No. 361. The following promotion is made.

22nd Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. G. Millar to be Lieut., vice Thomas deceased, Date of Rank 1st May 1842.

The undermentioned officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 22nd Regt. N. I., vice Millar promoted.

Gordon Elliot Stewart to Rank as Ensign in the Regiment 1st May 1842, in the Army 1st February 1842.

No. 362. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Bt. Capt. Cristall of the 8th Regt. N. I., dated the 20th ultimo, appointing Lieut. Ashburner to act as Adjutant during such period as Bt. Capt. Cristall may continue in command of the Regt. or until further orders.

An order by Lieut. Col. Hicks, dated the 27th April last, appointing Lieut. Grimes to assume charge of the Qr. Mr. and Pay Master's Offices of the 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.

No. 363. The following appointment is made.

6th Regiment N. I.

Ensign J. Field to be Adjutant, vice Major resigned the situation, date of appointment, 7th April 1842.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1842.

No. 359. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Bt. Major Jackson dated 8th April

1842, appointing Lieut. Jones to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 12th Regt. N. I. during its separation from Head Quarters or until further orders and Ensign Russell to act as Qr. Mr and Interpreter to that Regiment vice Jones.

An order by Captain Delamain dated Shikarpore the 13th March 1842, appointing Lieut. Stewart of the 8th Regt. N. I. to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment under his Command proceeding to join the Head Quarters of the Force consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1842.

No. 365.—The following Extract (paras 1 to 3) of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors No 13 dated the 30th March last, is published for general information.

1. In our letter No. 54 of the 27th of October last, we informed you that we had appointed Mr. Nathaniel Butterfield Tucker a cadet of Infantry on your establishment.

2. We now inform you that Mr. Tucker having been unable to procure a passage from Canada to India has since obtained a Cadetship in the Cavalry and completed the forms of that appointment in this country.

3. His order of rank will follow in due course.

by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
F. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
13th May 1842.

1. Major E. Italium, recently transferred to the Invalid Establishment, is posted to the Native Veteran Battalion, and will join its Head Quarters at Dapoolee.

2. Sub-Condector William Ruffell, of the Ordnance Department, having been reduced to the rank and Pay of Gunner, by sentence of a District Court Martial assembled at Sukkur, is directed to join the 2nd Comp'y. of the 2nd Batt. at Shikarpore.

3. Capt. G. H. Bellasis of the 24th Regt. N. I., on the arrival of Capt. Shepheard at Asseegher, is directed to join the Head Quarters of his Regt. at Malligaum.

4. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 8 days subsistence money to each of 17 Rejected Recruits for the 19th Regt. N. I., to return to their native village.

5. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. J. P. Stevens of the 18th Regt. M. N. I., in G. O. of the 22nd ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

6. An European Genl. Court Martial will assemble in the Mess Room of Fort George Barracks on Monday next the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

PRESIDENT.
Col. S. Hughes, C. B. of the 5th Regt. N. L. I.
With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Govr.

The Garrison of Bombay will furnish 3 Capts. and 6 Subalterns as Members, with one Subaltern in waiting.

Capt. J. B. Chalmers, of the Marine Batt., to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Members from the Garrison, to be reported to the Adjt. General's Office to-morrow forenoon.

7. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Poona Aux. Horse.—Capt. G. K. Erskine, from 3rd to 23rd May, on Medical Certificate to proceed to Mahableshwur.

Staff.—Lieut. J. Hamilton, Line Adjt. Ahmednaggur, from 9th to 31st May, on Medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

14th May 1842.

1. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Bt. Capt. Stretfeil, dated Rutnagherry 24th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Winchester to afford Medical aid to the detachment of the 20th Regt. M. N. I.

2. Corporal Henry Hayward of the Town Major's non effective list having been reduced to the rank of Private by sentence of a Garrison Court Martial is remanded in that rank to the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

3. A committee will assemble at 4 P. M. on Monday next the 16th instant, on the Esplanade outside the Church Gate, to report on certain new Tents made up by the Tent Contractor under the direction of the Commissariat Department.

PRESIDENT.
With the Sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.
Captain W. M. Webb, Commy. of Ordnance.

MEMBERS.
The Quarter Master of the 2d E. Lt. I.
The Quarter Master of the 19th Regt. N. I.

Upon the completion of the above duty the proceedings in duplicate to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army and the Committee dissolved.

4. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

1st Lt. M. L. Cary.—Cornet G. J. B. Tucker from 1st to 31st May on Medical certificate to remain at Mahabuleshwar.

16th May 1842.

1. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of subsistence money to rejected Recruits as under, to enable them to return to their native village.

16 Days to 1 enlisted for the 11th Regt. N. I. and 5 days to each of 2 enlisted for the 13th Regt. N. I.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

15th Regt. N. I.—Major J. Saunders from 14th May to 31st May to proceed to the Deccan on Medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY
Price Current and Mercantile Register.
Saturday, May 14th, 1842.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.—Has advanced, and Broach Cotton has been sold at Rs. 100 per Candy, and Oomawutty at 90 Rupees.

OPIUM.—Is also more firm at Rupees 655 at 665 per Chest. The following is the official statement of the Import, Export, and present stock of the Drug to the 10th instant.

Balance of former year's Importation	Chests 2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841 to the 10th May.	15,403½
	17,403½
Exported from the 27th October 1841 to the 10th May.	8,961
Remaining	Chests 6,442½

EUROPE GOODS.

We have no change to report.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.—There is nothing doing and rates are nominally the same as before.

FREIGHTS.

There is more Shipping in the Harbour than there has been for a long time past, and freights are very scarce.

TO LIVERPOOL.—£ 2 10 per Ton is the rate offered.

TO LONDON.—£ 2. 5 per Ton has been accepted.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR BOMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs. as
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1 to No 3000	102	102-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	102	102-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10000	102	102-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No 15,200	102	102-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	102	102-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	87-8	88
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1833-34 Comp'y's Rs	83	84
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	103	103
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1841-42	98	98-4
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight. Company's Rs	97-8	98
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	97	97-8
Bills on Mocha @ 30 ditto ditto	99	99-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ditto ₹ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1½	2-1½
Bills on London @ 3 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	2-1	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt)	2-1	2-
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs as.	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	224	224-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220	220-8
German Crowns ₹ 100	214	214 8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-8	10-1
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-4	103-12
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103	103-4
Bombay Bank Shares	128	124
Asia Bank Shares		3 at Par.

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London	280 a 300 ₹ ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	200 a 280 do
Ditto Port Louis	180 a 200 do
Ditto Calcutta	200 a 280 do
Bombay to Madras	180 a 200 do
Ditto Colombo	100 a 180 do
Ditto Whampoa	280 do
Ditto Batavia	200 do
Bombay to Singapore	200 do
Ditto Bussorah	300 do
Ditto Bushire	280 do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

May 12th. Barque Lady, W. T. Marshall, master, from Liverpool 2nd Dec. 1841.

Do. 13th. Portuguese Corvetta Infanta Regente, J. S. Favares, Esq. captain, from Goa.

Passengers.—Exmo. Sr. Jose Joaquim Lopes De Lima, and family.

Do. do. Big Fanny, Husson Mahomed, Nakuedah, from West Coast of Sumatra, 2nd Feb. 1842.

May 14th. Barque Adele, A. Gerard, master, from Mauritius 9th April 1842.

Do. do. French Ship Amable, S. Devonle, master, from Bordeaux 7th November 1841, Cape of Good Hope 4th March 1842.

Do. do. Barque Kate, J. C. Wilson, master, from Greenock 10th Dec. 1841, touched at the Cape of Good Hope 1st March and left 5th March 1842.

Departures.

May 12th. Ship Ellen, J. Brown, master, to China.

Do. do. Ship Forth, Thomas Powell, master, to China.

Do. do. Ceylon Government Steamer Seahorth, George Stewart Esq. commander to Colombo.

Do. do. The East India Company's Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. A. Reid master, to Kurrachee.

May 13th. Ship William Gillies, Thomas Clark, master, to China.

Do. 15th, Portuguese Corvetta Infanta Regente, Jose T. Favares Esq. captain to Goa.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	23d May
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co	London	immediy
Lydia	Frith & co	London	
Samuel Boddington	Gisborne Menzies & co	London	30th May
Mary	Frith & co	London	despatch
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	
Reliance	Foster & co.	Liverpool	
Wardchipman	Frith & co	Liverpool	25th Mar despatch
Mary Campbell	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Crown	Wy. Nicol & co	Liverpool	15th May
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	
Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	
Wave	B. & A. Hormajee	Liverpool	
Argyleshire	Grey & co	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Robert Benn	Eglinton MacLean & co	Liverpool	
Newyork Packet	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	
Asiatic	Foster & co	China	
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormajee	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co.	China	14th May
Helen	N. Eduljee & co	China	
Agnada	Foster & co	China	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co.	China	
Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co	China	
Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co	China	
Maia	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Pandora	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co.	China	
Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	China	
Lady Clarke	Skinner & co	China	
Prince of Wales	Motiram Mjaram	China	
William	Framjee Cowasjee	Singapore	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao	
Borrosa	Frith & co	Calcutta	1st June
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Calcutta	
Margaret	Ritchie Stuart & co.	Calcutta	
Caledonia	Viecajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Cornwallis	Co. Motichund		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nunjee & co		
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co		
Parsee Merchant	Foster & co		
Brenda (American)	Jehangheir & co.		
Nantasket (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Volunia	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
William Abrahams	Thos Jefferies		
Universe	B. & A. Graham & co.		
Mount Stuart, Elphinstone	W. Nicol & co		
Eliza Goodard			
Marchioness of Bute	Dirom Carter & co		
Syria	Remington & co		
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee		
Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co		
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Kasrovie	Ramdass Herachund		
Cove	Forbes & co		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co		
Helen	Remington & co		
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co		
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.		
Magnificent	W. Nicol & co		
Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co		
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co		
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co		
Barbara	Grey & co		
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co		
Albatross			
Henry Duncan	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Lord Goderich			
M. of Hastings (Port)	Sir R. de Faria		
Eliza			
Trinidad			
Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Kate	Campbell Miller & co		

H. M. S. Alligator
Atalanta.
Hugh Lindsay.
Victoria.
H. C. Steamers.—Zenobia.
Cleopatra.
Semiramis.
H C. Brig Tapiee
" " " Tenasserim
" " " Euphrates
" " Sloop Elphinstone
" " " Coote
" " Schooner. Maldive
" " Cutter Nurbudah
" " R. Ship Bastinas

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

May 4th—English Barque Hesperus, G. Killey, from Liverpool 2d January; English Ship Guisachan, H. D. Every, from China 2d, and Singapore 22d March.

May 5th—English Barque David Malcolm, Robert Malcolm, from China 10th and Singapore 26th March, Madras 27th April, and Vizagapatam 1st May.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAILR.

6th—Sylph, Guy, for Singapore and China, in aday or two.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

2d—Emma, Aubin, for Bourbon.

4th—Imogen, Bisset, for London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 3, Ship Ino, D. Whelan, from Calcutta, Sandheads 10th April.

Passengers.—Captain J. Mann, 25th N. I.

May 5, Barque Charles Dumergue, J. B. Sargent, from Vizagapatam 19th and Masulipatam 22d April.

Passengers.—Mrs. Brooke and 3 children, Mr. Hillier, Sub. Conductor Ward, Bombardier Wilkie, Mrs. Boyd, 2 women and 1 man, servant, 1 Ngue and 3 Sepoys 17th Regt. N. I.

Do. 6, Barque Olive Branch Rober Thompson, from Liverpool 21st Dec., and Colombo 20th April.

DEPARTURES.

May 4, Barque Ranger, J. Proudfoot, to Calcutta.

Do. 4. Barque Sesostris, J. Row, to London.

Passengers.—Mesdames Bell and children, Wilton and child, Gahan and children, Hughes and McFadzen, 2 Misses Reget, W. A. Hughes, Esq., Dr. Moore, Captain Wilton, Lieut. Greenaway, 46th N. I. Lieut. Townsend 15th Hussars Sub Conductor J. Anderson, 48 men and 3 women of H. M. and H. C. Service, 1 European and 1 native servant.

May, 5. Barque Mountstuart Elphinstone, F. D. Stubbs, to Calcutta.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

May 9th. Surgeon John Stokes, Nizam's Army, from England.

Do. 12th. Assst. Surgeon R. Hosken, Acting Port Surgeon from Baroda.

Do. do. Asst. Surgeon Alex. Burnes, M. D. from Broach.

Do. do. Lieut. W. M. Leckie, 13th Regt. N. I. from Do.

Do. do. Lieut. R. B. Combe, 1st Lancers, from Mow.

Do. do. P. Fagan, Do. from Do.

Do. 13th Ensign Briggs, 19th Regt. N. I. from Ghatlah.

Do. do. Ensign Fenwick Do. from Do.

Do. 14th. Captain A. P. Hockin, V. Bat. from Dapoolie.

Departures.

May 13th Lieut. James Grant, G. I. Horse, to Ahmedabad.

Do. do. Lieut. W. D. Graham, Engineers, to Surat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Mazagon, on Wednesday the 10th instant, at quarter past six o'clock P. M. the wife of Mr. Thomas Francis Almeida of a daughter.

At Mangalore on the 4th instant, the lady of Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. B. McCally of the 41st N. I. of a son, still born.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Doomtollah, Calcutta, on the 4th May, mrs. J. G. J mbu, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 5th May, the lady of the late Thomas Leckersteen, esq., of a son.

At Buddiabad, Fort Lugman, in Affghanistan, on the morning of the 14th March, the lady of captain F. T. Boyd, commissariat, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, on the 5th of May, by the rev. Henry Fisher, presidency chaplain, captain Walter Sterling Ommanney, of the 2nd Madras cavalry, to Marianne, second daughter of the late captain William Morton, formerly of the Bengal engineers.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 1st May, of Cholera, mr. Thomas Wilson, junior, engineer, aged 28 years, 7 months, and 13 days.

At Benares, on the 24th April, of cholera, lieut. T. C. H. D'Oyly, of the 45th regt. N. I. aged 20 years and 6 months, most deeply lamented.

At Calcutta, on the 1st May, captain William Long, aged 70 years, 9 months and 11 days.

"Requiescat in pace."

On the 3d May, after a lingering illness of 12 months, Adelaide Wood, daughter of mr. James Wood, aged 9 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Sea, on the 11th of April, the lady of Captain Atwell Lake, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 4th May, the lady of John Bird, Esq., Junior, of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Sea, on board the "Wellington," Mrs. Murray of a still born child.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 4th instant, the lady of the Rev. W. S. Blenkinsop, of a Son.

At Sholapore, on the 24th of April, the lady of Wm. Banuchamp, Esq., Asst. Surgeon 51st Regt., of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Dehra Doon, on the morning of the 13th April, Sophia the beloved wife of Mr. George Terry, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, deeply and sincerely regretted by all her relations and friends.

At New Town, on the night of the 3rd instant, at the residence of his brother 2nd Apothecary J. Ashworth, Mr. Robert Ashworth, aged 33 years and 5 months.

At Secunderabad, on the 24th April 1842, Captain W. R. Foskett, 10th Regt. N. I.

At Madras, on the 30th April 1842, Captain D. Wynter, 11th Regiment N. I.

CALENDAR,—MAY 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M
T.	17	Whit Tuesday.	4 6	4 29	D 17 5 2 A
W.	18		5 4	5 39	
Th.	19	Dunstan.	6 17	6 53	
F.	20		7 28	8 3	
S.	21		8 32	9 0	
Sun.	22	Trinity Sunday.—Princess	9 8	9 24	
M.	23	of Homburg, born, 1770.	9 54	10 19	

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—Have compassion and insert a fact. The poor pensioners, Soldiers of 40 and 50 years service, with the widows and orphans of brave men very many of whom are upwards of 70 years of age, are directed to attend muster, quarterly in the Fort—will you believe it; that these poor people who have to receive so small a stipend attend according to orders—but because the 1st of the month came on Sunday and they attended on the 2nd being Monday, were told to come again the next day. Many of these poor cripples can hardly walk, and to-day coming in, by the Church Gate at 4 o'clock, I saw a poor woman in great distress—I stopped my Palkee and ascertained the above facts from her, she was crying and said her pension was very small Rs. 3½; she was told to attend for it to-day, and was sent away and told to come in two days more.—Is this the way at the present day to treat widows, orphans, and poor decrepid Warriors?

A SUBSCRIBER OF THE COURIER.

BOMBAY CABOOL FUND.

Subscriptions previously Advertised ..... Rs. 19,508

Additional Subscribers.

Captain Barnes	30	Lieut. J. F. Stevens,	
Major Stack	100	ditto	20
Capt. Hennell	200	Lieut. H. Bott, ditto	10
A. Remington, Esq. C. S.	100	Ensign A. Stevens, ditto.	10
W. W. Cargill, Esq.	50	Lieut. Col. Vivian, ditto.	100
Lieut. Crawford	50	Assist. Surgeon Campbell	20
Messrs. Gisborne, Menzies and Co	250	Lieut. J. Batten, 10th N. I.	50
A Missionary	15	Major Pawcett	20
The Wife of a Missionary.	20	Major Jones	50
A Widow	5	Lieut. Jameson, 3d N. I.	50
A Native Friend		Lieut. C. F. Grant	15
Military Board Office, Clerks and Purvoes	125	Lieut. F. Forbes	20
W. Baxter, Esq	50	Assist Surgeon D. A. Carnegie	20
The Ordnance and Gun Carriage Department	91	Lieut. R. Richards	20
Lieut. H. Dickens	20	Ensign W. Dickens	20
Lieut. J. B. Dunsterville.	30	Lieut H. Richards	20
Major A. C. Peat, C. B.	100	Ensign A. R. Boyce, 11th N. I.	15
Mrs. E. Martinnant	15	Lieut. T. Minster	20
W. S. Price, Esq.	20	Ensign W. L. Cahusac	15
H. F. Bonden, Esq.	50	Ensign D. Eicke	15
Lieut. Col. P. M. Melvill.	100	Ensign W. S. Hewitt	15
J. Warden, Esq. C. S.	100	Assist Surgeon M. Thompson	50
P. Stewart, Esq. C. S.	100	apt. R. Blood	30
W. Hart, Esq., C. S.	100	Lieut. A. Drummond	10
T. A. Compton, Esq. C. S.	50	Ensign W. Anderson. 11th N. I.	50
J. H. Peart, Esq., Civil Surgeon Poona	20	Ensign J. D. Williams.	10
Rev. C. Tombs	40	Capt. R. M. Hughes	50
Lieut. Nash	50	Lieut. R. C. Wormald.	150
Col. Hughes C. B.	150	Lieut. Stockley	20
Rev. J. Jackson	100	Capt. Eckford	50
Lieut. Col. Stockler	100	Lieut. Phayre, 25th N. I.	25
Capt. Sinclair, artillery	50	P. Scott, Esq, C. S.	25
Lieut. J. Pottinger, artillery	25	Lieut. Treasure	25
Lieut. J. B. Woosnam do.	25	J. Murray, Esq., M. D.	20
A. A. C. Forbes, C. S.	100	Lieut. J. Ranelaud, 6th N. I.	20
Lieut. J. Hamilton, artillery	20	J. E. Bache, Esq.	15
Lieut C. Hodgson, ditto	20	Capt. H. Gordon, 18th N. I.	20
Lieut. C. H. Winfield, 18th N. I.	15	F. Sims, Esq., C. S.	50
Ensign H. Hughes. ditto.	10	Ensign Day, 19th N. I.	10
Capt. R. W. Sparrow, ditto	20	Capt. Wetherall H. M. 41st Regt	10
Lieut. W. M. Johnston, ditto	25	D. B. Smith, Esq.	10
Capt. E. Cowie, ditto	15		
	50	Total	23,075

Subscription List of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Grand Arsenal and Gun Carriage Department.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Bellew	Rs. 15	Gunner Patrick Carbery	2
Conductor Henry Goodall	7	Store & Pk. Co'pl. Michael Duncan	1
" Donald McKenzie	5	" George Hazelgrove	1
" Henry Purcell	4	" John Lewes	1
" Robert Hoy		" William Johnes	4
" Samuel Chetham	4	Gunner Charles Philips	½
" Charles Lake.	4	" Michael Bulger	½
" Michael Levie.	4	" John Barnes	½
Sub-Conductor Thomas Burowes	3	" William Hampton	½
" Charles Berry.	3	" George Handcock	1
" Henry Collins.	3	" John Kennedy.	2
" Henry Newman	3	Bombardier Alexander Henderson	2
" David Hicks.	3	Master Armourer John Coas	1
" William Parkenson	2		
" John Preston	2	Total Rs.	91
Serjeant Armourer William Tillet	2		
" Saddler John Powell	2		
" William Knighton	2		

Subscriptions Received.

Subscriptions Received.	
Amount previously announced	Rs 7,427
C. B. Skinner, Esq.	100
Capt. J. M. Shortt,	100
Capt. Hart	30
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.	500
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	1000
C. Jamsetjee, Esq.	500
R. Jamsetjee, Esq.	300
S. Jamsetjee, Esq.	200
M. A. Rogay, Esq	500
C. Furdoonjee, Esq.	250
J. Cursetjee, Esq.	150
Dh Jajeebhay Framjee	100
Capt. Oliver, R. N.	200
Lieut. Col. MacDonald.	200
R. T. Webb, Esq.	200
Major Stanton	150
Cursetjee Ardaseer, Esq	200
Viecajee Merjee, Esq.	150
Capt. Stockley	20
Lieut. Treasure	20
D. B. Smith, Esq	10
J. Murray Esq., M. D.	20
Captain Barnes	30
Major Stack	100
Capt. Hennell	200
A. Remington, Esq	100
Lieut. Col. Manson	100
A. A. C. Forbes, esq. C. S.	100
Lieut Crawford	50
Remington and co	100
Gisborne, Menzies and co.	250
A Missionary	15
The Wife of a Missionary.	10
A Widow	20
A Native Friend	5
Clerks and Purvoes in the Military Board Office.	125
M. Larkeu, Esq.	50
W. Baxter, Esq	50
M. Thompson, Esq. assistant Surgeon	50
The Ordnance and Gun Carriage Department.	91
Lieut. H. Rolland	20
Lieut. J. B. Dunsterville.	30
Major A. C. Peat, C. B.	100
Mrs. E. Martinnant	15
W. S. Price, Esq.	20
Total	14,858

Gentlemen are requested to pay their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

HENRY L. ANDERSON, Civil Service,
Secy. to the Committee.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, MAY 4.

Camp Jellalabad, Thursday, 21st April 1842

I am fearful the news of Akbar Khan's death is too good to be true, and as it is report only, without any *authentic account having come in, (although it is* now three days since the story was brought to us) our Politicals begin to fear that it was hatched to serve some purpose yet unknown. Nevertheless, as it has not been contradicted by any party in possession of facts, we still cling to the hope that he is dead. I wish it was in my power to satisfy myself and your *numerous readers upon the point, but I cannot, so let* us have a little patience. The Brigade ordered to *march towards Peshawur, did not leave until yester*day morning at 2 o'clock. An addition of two Companies of the 30th N. I. and 150 men of the Irregular Cavalry and Capt. Ferris' Jezailchees, under command of Capt. Gerrard, Capt. F. being an invalid, were added, which will make a formidable array. The Khyberries are to be taught a severe lesson if they attempt to thwart us. Captain Mackeson accompanied the Brigade, and it is believed he will be able to accomplish what every body can *now* see, is so necessary and so very essential, should we have to be kept long on this side of Peshawur—viz. a treaty for an opening on friendly terms and a safe conduct at all times through the pass of Khyber. At present, our letters come in and go out daily, but the Dawk turns off at Lalpoorah, and proceeds over the mountain track to Peshawur. Our friend and ally, "Torabauz Khan," whom we placed in possession of his property at Lalpoorah, is the person who has undertaken to manage the Dawks for us; having possessions in the hills, his importance and influence have hitherto been sufficient for safe conduct. In crossing the Cabul river, (on our march hither) for the purpose of reinstating Torabauz, it appears, we lost three Europeans and five horses beloning to the 3d Dragoons, a sad accident, and much to be deplored. When Akber Khan's camp was routed, a few prizes fell into the hands of camp followers; one of them picked up a watch from underneath the pillow of Akber's bed; it was a handsome gold repeater, and had been the property of Sir W. Macnaghten. The man offered it for sale on the instant, to a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, who bought it for 22 rupees and sold it again for 600 rupees! !! Horses, Tattoos, Camels, Tables, Chairs, &c. were met with, but were principally the loot of camp followers, for the soldiers were ordered not to leave their posts. The site of Akber Khan's late camp was so covered with dead bodies, on our arrival, that (although it has been pretty well cleaned) the stench is too strong for our olfactories, even at a distance; was this not the case, we should be delighted to visit the garden in the immediate vicinity of the camp, which possesses not only fruit trees of various kinds, but roses and flowers in bloom and perfection. The Cabool river, which flows about a mile from us, is full of fish, but the weather is too hot to admit of a little pleasure in the way of angling. Four officers accompanied the Brigade towards Peshawur for the purpose of returning to the provinces, viz. Capt. Fraser, late 2d Cavalry, Capt. Pattison, H. M's. 13th Lt. Inf'y., Capt. Younghusband, 35th N. I., and another. The young fellow, Mayne, is a regular dare devil, for with 45 of the 5th Cavalry and 45 of Anderson's Horse (the latter his own men) he charged from 1 to 2000 of Affghan Cavalry, who fled from before him; the General, for his many feats of gallantry and daring, has placed him in the Quarter Master General's department. The earthquake did more damage to the Fort than was (by those not present) supposed; on arrival it was found, from examination, that several parts of the wall had been injured, and in two places the wall, to the extent of from ten to twenty yards, had been renewed. The number of small forts in this part of the world astonishes every one. There is not a village (and they are numerous) without its adjacent fort. The camp is rendered alike convenient and comfortable by water courses, which take different directions throughout the ground of encampment. The water was cut off, for some time previous to our arrival, by Akber Khan, but we opened the bunds and the water soon found its course of travel. Every article of consumption is awfully dear—barley 12 seers, common brown sugar 1 seer, fowls 3 for the rupee; as to wines, beer, spirits, tea, coffee, &c., there is none *in the market*. The Officers belonging to H. M.'s 13th and the 35th N. I., set up small stills, and distilled a weak and muddy spirit from raisins, but just before our arrival there was a scarcity of the article, for the sugar plums were not to be had, for love or money, they are now plentiful again, and we are promised lots of the liquor if we will only praise it. It is generally believed, that on our proceeding to Cabul, Jellalabad and Gundamuk will be grain depots for the army, this measure will be necessary to prevent our enemies trying the old game of starving us to death. Our Camp has been changed and somewhat reversed to day, to make it more compact and secure. A novel occurrence took place three days ago, it was nothing less than a regular wigging from a Chief to a Subaltern, for letting the cat out of the bag; more I will not inform you of at present, for I think I have already written a *full letter from the* General Department Office, so be thankful for what you have got; feed your friends upon it, and when hungry, they shall again receive their fill. Adieu!

Another Correspondent writes from

Jellalabad, 22nd April, 1842.

"Yesterday the camp was moved a short distance, and sooner was all settled that an order arrived for a second move; there is great mismanagement in the Quarter Master General's Department and no mistake; the ground we are now is filthy, the stench awful, dead camels, horses &c. The 33rd, and 35th N. I., two squadrons 10th Light Cavalry, 2 Companies H. M. 13th Foot and Backhouse's mountain train left this on the 20th under the command of Colonel Monteath towards the Khyber to assist the Brigade in coming up: the whole country would be upon them if they dared; and I think the Brigade under Colonel Bolton will have more trouble than we had, having much more in proportion to protect. If ever an Army were deceived, it is ours; we were told to take as little as possible to enable the Force to get up to relieve Sale; many Officers have actually nothing, the men have very little and are now in rags, and if we remain here or go on there will be some tunny dresses.

The Force has been on half rations for some days; this is bad for a beginning and the natives do not know what to make of it. A number of poor wretches have come in minus toes and fingers; they are deplorable objects not having had a good meal for months. Several Officers and the Serjeant Major of the 37th N. I. went with the Brigade, to try and get to the provinces. It is supposed they will go on a float or raft from Dhaka to Peshawur; the Cabul river is very full and rapid since the snow has commenced to melt. The sun is becoming very hot, and the inhabitants of the country assert that in May it is impossible to live in tents in this place. The Company have lost many camels from starvation and the force is very badly off for carriage: the Rewarees are determined not to go on further, and this resolution may prevent the army moving on; backwards they will go if well paid; it was expressly stipulated that the hired camels were not to be forced beyond Jellalabad; all this shews how inefficient the Commissariat Department is; sickness is on the increase, several Officers are suffering. A Bunya who went to get supplies from some of our faithful allies came back *minus* a hand; he was lucky to come back with his head; such a set of blood thirsty wretches do not exist on the earth I think; the Koran is taken up and sworn upon with as little scruple as their dinner is eaten. The officers and men of Sale's Force are much better supplied with wearing apparel than we are, owing to the arrangements made for leaving every thing behind. The prisoners are now at or near Kabul, and in the hands of that villain Acbar Khan, but as his power is fast declining they will no doubt fall into the hands of some other chief, from whom they may be ransomed; supplies are being gradually procured by the Commissariat, but in no quantity to fill the godowns; the fords are not passable, and men on inflated mussucks cannot make many passages across in a day. Acbar Khan's death was reported but not confirmed; there is no doubt of Shah Soojah being no more."

MOVEMENTS OF THE CANDAHAR FORCE.—We have letters from Quetta of the 13th April giving intelligence from Candahar to the 5th of the same month and it is very satisfactory to know at that date our friends were in good health and that very little sickness prevailed among the troops, there only being 40 *in hospital of each native regiment and 24 in H. M's.* 40th. General Nott is, says our correspondent, upholding the character of the Bengal Army and is well supported by all his officers. Colonel Wymer, it will be seen, did not go out, at first, to meet Brigadier England, but for the purpose of preventing the enemy under Salloo Khan, amounting to some 4000 men, from attacking the camels at graze as well as to drive his force to some distance from the town.

The subjoined extracts from letters kindly sent to us will prove very interesting to our readers as they *contain more particulars of recent events in Candahar* than we have hitherto been furnished with, Lieut. Patterson of the 2d N. I. we regret to say, died on the 26th March, the day after it had been found necessary to amputate his leg.

On the 7th March General Nott marched out of the town of Kandahar with eight Rissallahs of Christie's horse, two Rissallahs of Skinner's, two troops of Horse Artillery, Capt. Blood's Battery comprising 49-pounders, Her Majesty's 40th Foot, the 16th, 38th, 42d, and 6 Companies 43d N. I., and a Wing of the Shah's 2d Regiment, altogether about 4500 fighting men. Each Officer was allowed to take one Camel or Pony, but no tents except one for each regimental Mess.

This force marched 6 miles to the S. W., when about 400 of the Enemy's horse showed themselves on the right and front; 300 Cavalry and two guns galloped up to drive them away; they stood till the guns came within reach, and then hurried off in all directions.

bivouacked near two large villages which were plundered and burnt.

On the 10th the General moved on to the fort of Tilloo which, with several villages on the river, was plundered and burnt. The officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, who went forward to select the ground for the night's bivouac, was attacked by about 100 horsemen (his escort was but 6 troopers] and had to beat a rapid retreat. The General having now discovered that a portion of the enemy had passed by the right to the rear, of his position ordered a retrograde movement and we marched about 10 miles to a large village near the Urghundab which was in the occupation of the enemy, but abandoned on the approach of the army. The Cavalry horses were by this time so knocked up by work and scarcity of food as to be perfectly useless, a canter or even a trot they could not execute. A Persian refugee Prince, Aga Khan, who accompanied the force, and had one hundred and fifty horse with him, did great service; he was always with the rear guard and had constant skirmishes with the enemy, who were ever on a sharp lookout for the baggage.

On the 11th the force made a march of 22 miles, and arrived within four miles of Kandahar. During the whole day a body of about one thousand horse was in the rear, but the occasional fire of two 6-pounders, when they came too near, prevented their doing any harm. Here it was heard that Kandahar had been attacked the night before. The garrison left, there when General Nott marched out, consisted of the following troops under the command of Major Lane, of the 2d N.I.: the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, the Shah's 1st and 5th Regiments, and a wing o his 2d Regiment; a few small guards were, moreover, left in the lines by the different Regiments; the total may have been one thousand eight hundred bayonets; the Major had also two 18 pounders, and four old rattle trap Russian small guns. The new Cantonments were deserted. During the day and towards evening the enemy had been seen from all quarters pouring into the gardens and villages round the city, but it was not generally believed that they would dare to attack the town. All the gates were, however, shut, and built up inside with bags of atta, and but for this precaution the town would most probably have been taken. After sunset, two men with four ass loads of wood, came to the Herat gate; finding it shut, and that the Officer, Lieutenant Cooke, of the 2d Native Infantry, would not open it, they said "Very well, we will leave the wood here, and come for it in the morning," and threw down the loads close to the gate. Still nothing was suspected. About 8 o'clock, the night being very dark, a simultaneous attack was made on all the gates, and endeavours made to set them on fire; all were ineffectual, except at the Herat gate, where they rushed on in fifties, carrying brushwood, oil, cotton, torches, &c. &c. Though they were knocked over in great numbers, they fired the gate which burnt like tinder; a gun on the bastion threw grape with good effect on the advancing multitude, but it did not check them; the boldest tore down the burning planks, when with a yell, the whole rushed on, making their way over the now burning bags of attah. Eight were killed inside the barrier. The heavy fire of the guard inside, and a couple of 18-pounder shells thrown over the parapet, so asstonished the crowd outside that they lost heart and fled in disorder. Horsemen now came up, and tying the necks of the dead and dying together with their waistcloths, or turbands, dragged them off. They took off almost all the slain and wounded, except those close to the gate. There sixty bodies were found in the morning, and remained until the morning of the 12th; some of them are said to have been very fine looking fellows. Shazada Sutter Jung, Mirza Ahmed, Salloo Khan, and a number of other Chiefs were present, but kept out of harm's way; as the repulsed assailants went off, they were heard abusing the Shahzada, the Chiefs and the horsemen for not supporting them. The leaders had, on their way back to Kandahar, on the 9th and 10th, induced a great number of villagers to join them, by telling them that the General and all the guns were out, that none but a few sick were left in the city, and that the plunder of the place would be an easy matter. It is estimated that their numbers must have been 10,000, and of these, perhaps 700, some say 1,000, were destroyed. It ought to have been mentioned, that a day or two before the General quitted Kandahar, he turned out every Affghan from the place, except the shop keepers. The loss sustained by Major Lane's garrison was, two men wounded! On the 13th it was ascertained, that the enemy had crossed the Urghundab, and that the footmen had all dispersed.

On the 23d the enemy were again seen assembling on the other side of the river, and said to consist of a body of horse six thousand strong. Some negociations were carried on this day, the whole of which did not transpire, but as far as could be ascertained, the following is said to be correct. They commenced with a view to withdraw Sufter Jung from the rebels, and to this end pardon and personal safety were offered him. It is added, that Taj Mahomed Khan, the Janbaz Sirdar, wrote to Major Rawlinson to say, that if he would send him out one lakh of rupees, he would dismiss all his men, or take them up to Kabul. The Major is represented as having urged the General to comply, but the latter would not consent to the expenditure of a single rupee.

On the 24th the enemy had formed a regular camp which could be seen from the new barracks; they were on the other side of the river; but all pursuit would have been vain, without Cavalry, and that with the force was useless. The enemy's horse will not await the guns or Infantry, but walk off when they please with impunity. Towards evening 500 of them crossed the river, and plundered a village within a mile of the new barracks. On the 25th Col. Wymer escorted the whole of the camels to graze and to procure forage, into the Bahawuttee valley. He took with him the 2d Troop Horse Artillery, 400 Cavalry, the 16th and 38th N. I. and the Shah's 2d regiment. The valley is about 8 miles off, between a range of hills to the N. and the left bank of the Urghundab. When the detachment had got into the valley it was observed that about 4000 of the enemy's cavalry had crossed the river and were moving to the attack of the camels, and baggage. These were quickly got together into the open plain, packed close and guarded on all sides as well as possible. Several gallant charges were made by the enemy, some so home that, when the horses were shot, the sepoys had only to step from their ranks & bayonet the riders; one or two sepoys were actually cut down in the ranks. About 60 of Christie's horse, led on by Lieutenant Chamberlain, charged a small body of the enemy; Chamberlain, was so far ahead that he was in the midts of the *gole* with only eight men; a party of the Janbaz came up to the assistance of the enemy, and our Cavalry were driven back behind the Infantry. Chamberlain killed three men and broke his sword on a fourth. How he extricated himself no one knows: he got a sword cut in the left hand, and had his reins cut. Travers (the 2d) who is doing duty with Skinner's horse, in another charge got a severe cut *a postiriori*. The firing was heard at Kandahar about 2 P. M. when the General started off with H. M. 40th, the 2d N. I., the rest of the cavalry & the four 9-pounders. When the enemy saw this reinforcement, they fled rapidly across the river which was too deep for the Infantry to ford, so the whole force returned. The casualties, of the day were 4 Sowars killed, and about twelve, wounded, one badly; infantry, none killed, and about 25 wounded. Between two and three hundred of the enemy bit the dust! Salloo Khan was in the fight and his charges were very bold. Neither the Prince, Mirza Ahmed, or Taj Muhomed crossed the river.

On the 26th the General again went out with the same number of troops, to try and cross the river, but the enemy had struck their camp, and were in full march some towards Tereen, the rest to Dahla, about 25 miles up the river. On the 28th, the 42d was sent out to reinforce Colonel Wymer, but nothing was seen of an enemy.

On the 29th Colonel Wymer's detachment was recalled as it was reported that the enemy had passed down to Killa Azeem to plunder some of Guddoo Khan's Son's villages; the 42d N. I. returned to garrison, and Colonel Wymer encamped outside, the walls.

On the 1st April it was ascertained that Salloo Khan had passed with 2000 Sowars down to the Kojuck to intercept Brigader England's Convoy and Colonel Wymer was accordingly ordered to Deh Hajee, there to await further instructions. Every one knows that Brigadier England has started and if he does not come on, the effect will be very bad. The Sepoys will think he has been driven back, or defeated in some way. All believe in the fall of Ghuznee; the last man who came into Kandahar declares he saw the Officers prisoners in a garden, and that Colonel Palmer had been killed. It is now rumoured that the garrison of Kelat-i-Ghiljee is to be withdrawn but it is impossible to do this and also send troops to the Kojuck. The duty, in consequence of the new barracks being still occupied, is very heavy; but the troops are healthy; the average sick for each native regiment is 40, while the 40th Foot have only 24 in hospital. Supplies continue to be purchased in the City and in a new Bazar outside; the godowns, which contain six months' supply have not yet been touched; the ramparts are being repaired, and all houses, walls and trees within 200 yards of the ramparts, ordered to be levelled.

Up to the 3d of April no water had reached the Canasl and it was feared the crops would suffer; there are however wells in the town. In case of a blockade the Canals could not be kept open, as the bund in the river is full twenty miles distant. If Sale's garrison is withdrawn from Jellalabad the position of the force at Candahar will be most critical if not untenable, as all fear of an attack being removed on that side, the whole force will march that way and General Nott may look to be attacked by from 50 to 80,000 men with guns and mortars manned by deserters. If an enemy should appear in great force it is only reasonable to expect numerous desertions, chiefly from the Shah's portion of the force, but also from the regulars who already begin to despair of ever getting out of the country, and may by and bye lose all heart if their hopes are not raised. The 16th, 42d, and 43d ought, let what my be determieed on, to be withdrawn from the country. All the Chiefs except the Shah Zada and Mirza Ahmed are off to the Kojuck. If they had some Dragoons or Native Cavalry much more might be done, but as it is there is very great difficulty to bring the enemy to action."

From Quetta we learn that all was quiet on the 13th and that though Brigadier England's retreat was expected to be attended with bad effects there was no chance of an immediate attack on the town, the garrison there consisted of 350 men of all arms, the fortifications were in progress all round the Camp and Godown and the town walls were being put in complete repair. The Bengal officers at Quetta are Major Sotheby and Lieut. Cornish of the Artillery, Captain Boswell and Ensigns Boswell and Mills 2nd N. I., Captain Dewar and Ensigns Shelton, Gardner and Gibbings 38th N. I. Captain Christie 3d Bengal Cavalry, Captain Meares 42d N. I. and Lieut. Barnes 27th N. I. all well.

DELHI.—Sickness to some extent has attacked both the troops and camp followers and the inhabitants of the city; fever, diarrhœa, (the consequence of the immoderate indulgence in the fruits of the season) and small pox are daily carrying off numerous victims; the hot winds have entirely disappeared and easterly breezes, sometimes very high, have taken their place for the last five or six days.

We are informed, that the letter dawk which left Meerut for Dehlee on the evening of the 29th ultimo, was plundered by several men between Begumabad and Moradnugur, who knocked down the Hurkaru and took away the Mail. The bag contained packets from Meerut and places to the North East of that station for Deblee and stations towards Hansie, Jeypor &c. This is the second authenticated robbery of the kind within a short time (the other noticed by Mr. Benson, Judge of Moradabad) and with the reported robberies of some parcels from the Dak Banghy requires the immediate attention of the authorities.

BENARES.—The long expected 45th have at length arrived. They reached this on the 21st after a most tedious and disagreeable trip of 2 months and 21 days from Dacca. They were 25 days in getting here from Dinapoor, during 18 of which the winds were so high and contrary that they could not progress more than to two or three miles a day. Cholera also made its appearance in their fleet, and carried off, from the time they left Dinapoor until their arrival here, 6 Havildars and upwards of 20 sepoys besides many Dandees and camp followers. They marched into our cantonments on the morning of the 22d from Rajghat, and two days after (on the 24th) had the misfortune to lose Lieut. D'Oyly by cholera after only 10 hours sickness. He is represented as having been highly esteemed by his brother Officers who deeply lament his loss. It is to be hoped that the location of the corps in quarters will put a stop to the scourge which visited them on the river.

AGRA UKHBAR, MAY 7.

COLONEL BOLTON'S BRIGADE.—The following, which reached us this afternoon from Colonel Bolton's Brigade, is from Jumrood, and is dated April 27th. It clears up all doubt as to the forward movement of General Pollock, as soon as provisions can be collected.

"We arrived here this morning and march to Ali Musjid to-morrow morning. The pass is not bought yet, but kept open by Seik Chowkies, and there will be no opposition to our passage. Pollock's force is on half Rations, and we remain a short distance beyond the pass, till three months provisions are thrown into Jellalabad, and then join."

JELLALABAD.—Letters have been received at this station from Jellalabad, bearing date the 23d ultimo. Much uncertainty prevailed as to the immediate movement of the Force, the lateness of the season, scarcity of supplies and the unsettled state of affairs to the South-West of Cabool, all rendering an immediate advance unlikely. A strong party, under command of Colonel Monteath, had been despatched to accompany Colonel Bolton's Brigade through the Pass, a step which could only have been taken under a contemplated move upon Cabool; but orders from the Governor General were daily expected which would decide the question.

Jellalabad is described as very hot, and the situation of the Troops, though elate from victory, rather uncomfortable from insufficient supplies and the trifling quantity of personal baggage they had brought with them. General Pollock's Force were encamped on the plain outside the Town. The pleasant excitement produced by the meeting of the two bodies had not subsided, though the means of supporting it, as supplied by wine and good dinners were wanting, and General Sale's accident—he had broken a rib by a fall from his horse the day he defeated Akbar Khan—threw a further damp over the social tone of the Camp. The death of Akbar Khan continued to be believed, as well as of Azeem Olla Khan, his Cousin (misstated in our last as his brother Mehrab Khan. The former, it was known, was carried off in a litter being unable to mount a horse, when defeated by Sale, and it was a source of general regret that so much time had been lost in investing the small Fort in front of his Camp, on that day. But for this ill-timed detention, Akbar Khan must have been seized and the life of the gallant Dennie preserved, two events which would have rendered our position in Affghanistan so much more favourable. The death of Akbar will lead to nearly all that his capture could, but Colonel Dennie's loss is irreparable, and if we consider the juncture at which it took place, one we cannot reconcile ourselves to.

The report that Akbar Khan had taken his prisoners with him, is, we are glad to be able to say on good authority, unfounded. On his flight he made them over to the charge of a Chief upon whom he could rely, and who was afterwards killed or murdered. The Chief, into whose power they then fell it is said, disposed to treat for their ransom. There is, therefore, a cheering prospect of their being eventually restored to us, which, we confess, we despaired of, as long as they were within the clutch of Akbar Khan, whose avarice, keen as it might have been, would have been a weak passion, compared to what he must have felt from his wounds, defeat and the total ruin of his cause. This relates only to the Prisoners at Lughman and the neighbouring Forts; those at Cabool have probably equal chances of safety if a careful negotiation be set on foot. They are, we understand, more numerous than is supposed; numbers of Sepoys and Camp followers having found their way back from the fatal march to Khoord Cabool. Of these, it is said, several were sold to the Oosbegs, a report which we had some time ago, and which is so far confirmed by this revival of it. The expense of supporting any number of this class lends strength to the report.

Some light is beginning to break on the conduct of the Native Troops in the disastrous march from Cabool, and though it compromises to some extent their fidelity, yet it must be recollected that they should not be put to a trial—which few Troops so situated would have come out untarnished. On the march the desertions were numerous, but confined chiefly to the mercenaries engaged for Shah Soojah. The Envoy's mounted escort deserted to a man, as did all Alexander's Rissalah and a large number of Anderson's Horse. Of the 5th Regular Cavalry, several deserted, induced thereto by the Native Doctor of the Regiment, whose loyalty gave way amid the sufferings he was exposed to. A number of those deserters are, it is said, in the service of Akbar Khan and other Chiefs, from whom, however, the first shadow of defeat will detach them. From this and other circumstances, the loss on the march from cabool, must have been considerably over-rated, and it will, we trust eventually, turn out to be a third less than at first imagined.

A communication from a sententious correspondent, who does not mince matters, will supply some additional items of news from this quarter.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1842.

Extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 4th and *Agra Ukhbar* of the 7th instant will be found under the usual head. The former journal contains an interesting and detailed account of the movements of the Candahar force. From the *Ukhbar* we learn that Colonel Bolton's Brigade was at Jumrood on the 27th April.

By our own letters from Sukkur, it appears probable that a conflict of a serious nature has ere this taken place in the vicinity of the Kujjuck pass. General Nott having issued positive orders to General England to meet him there on the 1st instant. In consequence of which the latter left Quettah on the 25th ultimo with two thousand five hundred men.

Calcutta papers to the 5th instant have arrived. The *Englishman* states that the Governor General has directed stables to be built for his horses at Allahabad: from which it is inferred that his Lordship will remain a considerable time at that place.

The Madras papers of the 7th instant and Ceylon of the 29th ultimo, contain no intelligence of importance.

We had originally intended to have abstained from offering any remarks on Lieut. Pilfold's last trial, until we had laid the whole of the proceedings of the Ahmedabad Court before the public. It will however take us some time to effect this. Though a portion of the manuscript has been some days in the hands of the printer, it will be impossible to find room for it until Friday. In the mean time the receipt of a letter from our valued correspondent "CRITES" has induced us to refer at once to the result of the late trial. As our opinions entirely coincide with those of our correspondent, and as it would be impossible for us to do more than recapitulate the arguments which he has advanced, we have determined to give his letter a place in our editorial columns. A position which it merits not less from the clearness and conciseness of it's style, than from the importance of the subject on which it treats.

The question as regards the two late Courts Martial on Lieut. Pilfold is one of great importance; involving the independence of military tribunals, and cannot be resolved into the mere consideration of the personal merits or demerits of that officer, or of the treatment which he has received. Though there can be no doubt that he has been harshly, nay unfairly dealt with, both by the Commanding Officer of his regiment and by the Commander in Chief. To the latter high functionary we have a few words to offer, not exactly in his official capacity, but rather as an appeal to his conscientious personal feelings: not so much to the Lieutenant General as to the private gentleman.

Is Sir Thomas MacMahon prepared, to admit a knowledge of Lieutenant Pilfold's father? Is his Excellency able to assert that feelings of the bitterest animosity did not exist between them, in days long gone by? We are not desirous of insinuating that the recollection of such circumstances would unduly influence the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army. But Sir Thomas must remember that the world is censorious, and however unpalatable the information may be, we can assure him that we have heard it more than whispered, that the countenance, which the persecutors of Lieut. Pilfold have received, is to be ascribed to vindictive feeling, visiting the offences of the sire upon the son. We trust this is not actually the case. Indeed we can scarcely believe it possible that an officer of Sir Thomas MacMahon's rank and age could wilfully allow his feelings to pervert his judgment. Such an impression has however got abroad, and as the best of men are sometimes almost unconsciously actuated by considerations which on reflection they would hesitate to acknowledge even to themselves: it is as well that his Excellency's attention should be called to the subject. At all events the supposition of such ill feeling towards Lieut. Pilfold having existed at head quarters, must have tended to embolden his adversaries. The idea is still further strengthened by the extraordinary, constant and in some respects unprecedented manner, in which the Commander in Chief has exerted the whole influence of his position, by interfering and controuling the Courts Martial on almost all points in which their opinions have been favourable to the accused. To say that His Excellency has committed, a grievous error of judgment' on these points, is to use the mildest term that can possibly be applied. It is indeed placing a much more favourable construction on his conduct than many of our readers will believe us warranted in assuming as correct.

The members of both the tribunals before which Lieut. Pilfold has lately been tried, appear to us to have been actuated by a strong desire of doing justice to him, and it is saying a great deal in favour of the prisoner and very little in favour of the Commander in Chief and his legal adviser; when we observe that in spite of the accused being admitted to be generally unpopular in his private capacity, his cause has nevertheless been regarded as that of the profession to which he belongs. Morally speaking he has had the benefit of a virtual acquittal on both trials, though the members of the Ahmedabad Court have unfortunately allowed themselves to be entrapped into inflicting a serious injury on the accused; through inattention to the wording of the charge preferred by Lieut. Col. Carruthers, and want of perspicuity in expressing their opinion. This error is however so clearly and forcibly pointed out by "CRITES" that without further comment we shall present his communication to our readers.

"MILITARY LAW.—It is to be much regretted that officers will not acquire such a knowledge of military law, as will enable them to express their meaning clearly and intelligibly in the Findings of the Courts martial of which they are members. For it is quite evident that in the late case of Lieut. Pilfold he Fitnding intended by the General Court Martial held at Ahmedabad was this.

The Court having maturely weighed &c. is of opinion that the fact alleged in the charge preferred by Lieut. Col. Carruthers is proved; but, as it appears from the evidence that the prisoner had strong grounds for making the assertion therein set forth, the Court attaches no criminality to his conduct in this instance, and it does therefore acquit the prisoner of all and every part of the said charge.

The Court Martial obviously intended to find that, although the assertion made by Lieut. Pilfold was unfounded, yet that it had not been made, as alleged in the charge, wilfully, deliberately, and knowingly, and that, consequently, he was not guilty of conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman. Of the merits of this case I know nothing as I have not seen the proceedings of the trial: but to constitute the offence for which Lieut. Pilfold was tried it is indispensable that the false assertion should have been made knowingly and wilfully; and, as therefore in this case the criminal intention was disproved, Lieut. Pilfold was unquestionably entitled to an acquittal.

As remarked, however, by the Commander in Chief—"On this charge the Court has, on revision, pronounced an unqualified verdict of *guilty*." The inconsistency here is perfectly unaccountable, for on revision no new evidence can be received and the Court Martial can merely reconsider the evidence recorded on its proceedings. The Court Martial, therefore, could have had no grounds for altering it's original opinion, and for ascribing guilt to that act, to which it had previously declared that no criminality attached. It is, also, evident from the punishment awarded that the Court Martial could not have intended to find the prisoner guilty of all and every part of this charge, for the youngest Ensign in the army must know that reduction of rank is not an adequate punishment for conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman. Thus the Court Martial, from not duly considering the charge, and from not clearly expressing in its Finding its opinion of the prisoner's innocence in consequence of the criminal intention not being proved, has not only exposed itself to the just animadversions of the Commander in Chief, but also it has not done justice either to itself or to the prisoner. The mistake appears to have arisen from the Court Martial not having perceived the distinction between the fact of the prisoner's having made a false assertion—that is, as far as it related to Lieut. Col. Carruthers, and the grounds on which the prisoner might be excused or justified for having made it. The fact was proved—viz. that Lieut. Col. Carruthers had not given at Lieut. Pilfold's former Court Martial the vote imputed to him, but the question still remained whether, in stating that he had given such a vote, Lieut. Pilfold did *wilfully, deliberately*, and *knowingly* make a false assertion. The Court Martial, therefore, acted correctly in declaring in in it's original Finding (if such were the case) that it appeared from the evidence "that Lieut. Pilfold had strong grounds, for supposing that such had been the vote given by the Prosecutor on the occasion in question;" but, after thus divesting the simple fact of all criminality, it is most extraordinary that the Court Martial should have found the prisoner guilty of the charge—that is, *guilty* of an act, to which the Court Martial at the same time declared that *no criminality* attached. The revised Finding is still more objectionable, because the Court Martial, in order to rectify this obvious inconsistency, has omitted in it, that which it had previously stated appeared in evidence, and it thus leaves it to be concluded that the revised Finding is contrary to evidence. For it was either proved or not proved at this trial that Lieut. Pilfold had strong grounds for asserting that Lieut. Col. Carruthers had given the vote which he imputed to him. But it cannot be supposed that the Court Martial stated what was not the case in its original Finding, and it therefore follows that its unqualified verdict of guilty, on revision, is unsupported by the evidence recorded on its proceedings; and that consequently, Lieut. Pilfold has been actually convicted and punished for an act, of which the Court Martial has at the same time virtually acquitted him by its declaring that it attached no criminality to it.

This Court Martial, also seems to have forgotten that, although the remarks addressed by a Commander in Chief to a Court Martial should always receive respectful attention, still the acting in conformity to them must depend on their pointing out on clear and sufficient grounds some error, irregularity, or illegality in the proceedings of the Court Martial. In the present instance it would appear that the wording only of the original Finding was objectionable, and there appears to have been no reason which should have induced the Court Martial to change its original Finding of *not guilty*, on revision, into an unqualified verdict of *guilty*. For I repeat that the question was not whether Lieut. Col. Carruthers had or had not, given the vote imputed to him by Lieut. Pilfold, but whether, in stating that as a ground of challenge, Lieut. Pilfold did as alleged in the charge, wilfully, deliberately, and knowingly make a false assertion. In the original Finding the Court Martial declares that *he did not*, and in its revised Finding that *he did;* but neither the revised Finding nor the Remarks of the Commander in Chief explain how the Court Martial came to such opposite conclusions. The original Finding, however, was the unbiassed opinion of he Court Martial, and it would therefore seem that tthat this Court Martial has not done its duty either to the prisoner or to the Army by its being thus induced on apparently no sufficient grounds to alter, on revision, a verdict of acquittal into one of conviction.

On the former trial of Lieut. Pilfold, the Commander in Chief decided that it was perfectly competent for the Commanding Officer of a Regiment to place in arrest an Officer of his Regiment, although employed on general duty as Member of a Court Martial; and at this trial he has sanctioned an equally unprecedented proceeding—the preferring charges founded on the grounds assigned for challenge at a previous Court Martial. Such a charge, I believe, never was before preferred, and it's legality appears to be very questionable. It is at least evident that, if an Officer were liable to be tried for conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman for stating circumstances as grounds for challenge which he could not prove by legal evidence, it would completely deprive a prisoner of the benefit of challenging. But, hitherto, it has always been considered, according to military law, that a prisoner was at liberty to state as objections not only such circumstances as had come to his knowledge, though he might not be able to prove them, but even his impressions of the conduct towards him of the member objected to; and I am almost certain that no instance can be adduced of a charge having been preferred against the prisoner for having made false assertions in stating such objections. It may, however, be said that, though no instance of such a charge having been preferred can be adduced, still if a prisoner wilfully and knowingly assigns false objections affecting the character of the member ojected to, he then exceeds the liberty of challenge granted to him and renders himself liable to be proceeded against. But in what manner is the criminal intention to be ascertained? In this case Lieut. Pilfold is acquitted of the charge preferred against him by Captain Penney, and the Court Martial declares in its Original Finding that Lieut. Pilfold had strong grounds for supposing that Lieut. Col. Carruthers had given the vote which he imputed to him. Lieut. Pilfold, therefore, did not exceed the liberty which has hitherto been always granted at Courts Martial to the prisoner to state his grounds of challenge, and he has thus been subjected to trial on no just and sufficient grounds, and on charges which were unprecedented, if not illegal. I may farther observe that in a Court of Law the party, who challenges a juror, should his challenge be proved unfounded, is not liable to any penalty; and it would consequently be placing military men under the greatest disadvantage, were they to be considered liable to trial and punishment for stating circumstances as grounds of challenge which they might not be able to prove. It seems to me, therefore, that the legality of the Finding and Sentence on the first of the charges preferred against Lieut. Pilfold is extremely questionable; for in stating his objections to Lieut. Col. Carruthers, Lieut. Pilfold exercised a right to which he was legally entitled and for the manner of exercising which he was not legally responsible.

There is at the same time in this proceeding another obvious irregularity, if not illegality; for, when Lieut. Col. Carruthers and Captain Penney were challenged by Lieut. Pilfold, they ought then to have stated to the Court Martial that the grounds of challenge were not true. This they did not do, and the challenges were in consequence admitted by the Court Martial as valid. On what principle, therefore, of military or civil law were those officers permitted afterwards to prefer charges against Lieut. Pilfold for having made false assertions in stating his grounds of challenge? The Court Martial, before which they are made, is alone the proper judge of the validity of challenges; and, consequently, if the officer objected to wishes it, the party making the challenge is required to prove the grounds assigned by him. But, should he fail to prove them, he is not according to military law and the custom of war liable to any penalty. This is the first case, as far as I am aware, that has ever occurred of a charge being founded on a challenge made at a Court Martial and admitted by it as valid; and it may therefore be concluded that the sanctioning the preferring and trial of such charges as the first two preferred against Lieut. Pilfold is not justified by any authority, precedent, or law."

CRITES.

Recent transactions in the army of this presidency, more especially the arrest of Lieut. Macdonald, render it doubtful whether military law is to be administered in the Bombay provinces, on any fixed and tangible principles, or whether it is to depend solely upon the *ipse dixit* of the Commander in Chief. In the latter case the administration of justice must be perpetually fluctuating according to the caprice of the head of the army. The course of events is rapidly tending towards this extreme, and as the letters of "CRITES" are well calculated to avert so deplorable a consummation of the repeated attempts to destroy the independence of Court's Martial, we trust our correspondent will not hesitate to avail himself of our columns whenever oppression is to be exposed or injustice unmasked. We feel confident that no one is more adequate to the task than himself, and in so saying we are certain that we do not rate his abilities and knowledge of military law one whit higher than they are estimated by a large, majority of our fellow countrymen in India.

The following is a list of Passengers who intend proceeding to Suez by the Steamer which will leave this on Monday next the 23rd instant.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock; Mrs. C. H. Bainbridge and Child, Mrs. Thackwell; Mr. and Mrs. Schoeff; James Matheson Esq.; D. Miller Esq; Child of Mr. Gregor Grant; I. N. Rose Esq.; Mrs. Col. Melville; and 3 Children, F. P. Price Esq.; M. R. Syers Esq; Captain B. H. Combe; Lancers, George Dearman Esq.

It appears that there is much carelessness evinced at the General Post Office in London, in the mode of packing the letters in the boxes intended to be transmitted to India *via* Falmouth. In one of the cases brought last week by the *Cleopatra* several letters were totally destroyed, and many others more or less injured, so as to render it impossible to ascertain their destination. The Bombay Post Office authorities, with laudable zeal, have, where practicable, collated the commencement, and signature of each of the injured letters. These they have published with the view of enabling parties, who have been disappointed by not receiving the epistles which they expected, to ascertain whether any of the damaged communications are intended for them. Further information will be found in a Post Office notice, inserted amongst our advertisements.

We understand, the Court of Directors have decided, that the time a Civil servant may fill the situation of Acting Governor at either of the *Presidencies*, is not to be computed in the period of five years, during which he is entitled to hold the appointment of a Member of Council. Under this arrangement Mr. Anderson will be permitted to retain his seat in Council until the expiration of six years from the date of his first becoming a member of the Bombay Government.

We are sorry to say that Cholera is not only raging with unabated violence on the island of Bombay, but has also made it's appearance amongst the shipping in the harbour. We were informed yesterday afternoon that three seamen of the Hon'ble Company's sloop of war *Coote*, had already fallen victims to the disease and that the life of a fourth was despaired of.

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By some inadvertence we did not receive the second part of "Jack Hinton" by the March Overland Mail. The *Cleopatre* however brought us Nos. 2 and 3. We have therefore proceeded with the republication of this amusing series. The tale maintains it's interest, and is well calculated to add to the fame already achieved by the author of Charles O'Malley. Chapter the X will be found in a subsequent part of this days paper.

From a Correspondent.

SUKKUR, MAY 2D 1842.—"General England left Quetta with (2500) two thousand five hundred fighting men on the 26th ultimo, to join the Candahar Brigade; an express having arrived a few days previous from General Nott, *with orders to England to meet him without fail on the 1st instant at the Kujjuck pass.* So that ere you receive this there will be plenty more broken heads. The Mountain Battery arrived here two days ago, but are, 'tis said, not to go on. Since my last, I regret to say we have been very sickly and still continue so. Of the detachment of the Queen's 40th, upwards of forty are in Hospital. The Native Troops are also sufferers.

BOMBAY TIMES.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR'S STAFF.—The following gentlemen will, we believe, constitute the Staff of the coming Governor of Bombay:—

Mr. Hamilton, Private Secretary; Captain Arthur, (Sir George's son), H. M.'s 4th Regt., Military Secretary; Hon'ble Captain West, A. D. C.; Lieut. C. C. Donville, do.

Sir George has taken his departure by the May Steamer, and will be here about the 8th or 10th of June.—*May* 14.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Letters from Allahabad state that Lord Ellenborough is causing stables to be erected for his horses, whence it is inferred that he will remain there for some months. His Lordship has not gone into public excepting at a levee.—*Englishman, May* 4.

SUB-OVERSEERS—NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.—The passage leading to the room of Mr. Rose, Superintendent of Roads, was quite crowded yesterday, by almost all classes of Persons - Europeans, East Indians, Portuguese and others. Upon enquiring we learnt that, they were candidates for the situation of Sub-Overseers, and that Mr. Rose was making his selection. The number required was only eleven, and the number of candidates was upwards of two hundred, although the salary is only twenty-five rupees a month. As the Conservancy Department has been augmented, we trust, that there will be now no occasion to complain of the filthy state of the drains, &c.—*Ibid.*

THE INDIA STEAMER.—We have been requested to remind our readers that the Steamer *India* starts tomorrow morning at gunfire, and that the passengers must be on board this evening. We need not add that the necessary arrangements have been made to obviate in this second trip, the inconveniences which were experienced on the first voyage; and we trust that the result will place beyond question the efficiency of the vessel. The following is a list of the passengers proceeding by her:—

For Suez.—T. A. Shaw, Esq., C. S. and family; Wm. Greenaway, Esq.; P. Macarthur, Esq., N. Faudon, Esq.; G. Ashburner, Esq; Welby Jackson, Esq.; G. Hosmer, Esq.; R. B. Bell, Esq.; C. Johnson, Esq.; John Storm, Esq.; Monsr. Eugene Beaurin; Captain Engledue. Captain E. J. Scott Waring; Captain Allard; Captain J. MacNaughtan, and Lieut. Colonel Neville, (from Madras)

For Madras—Captain Ommaney and Lady; Captain Shaw; Hon'ble Francis Villiers; Octavius Browne, Esq., and John Inness Geddes, Esq.

For Ceylon.—Captain Douthwaite and Lady.—*Ibid, May* 6.

MADRAS.

We have received letters from the Camp of the 48th Regt. N. I. dated "Beder, 29th April," to which date the corps had continued healthy since leaving Secundrabad. The weather is spoken of as being oppressively hot, much more to thun in in the Carnatic.—Athenæum, May 7.

70TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Friday, May 6, 1842.

No. 1556 a Prize of 5,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 4947 a Prize of 4,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 3225 a Prize of 2,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 3323 and 4734 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 2412 a Prize of 400 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 382, 2539 3344, 3643 4357 and 4774 Prizes of 250 Company's Rupees each.

CEYLON.

The *Velox*, Captain Watts, from the Mauritius arrived on the 23d. She reports the arrival of the *Lerwick* from Ceylon at that port on the 22d ult. A report was in circulation at the Mauritius to the effect that great difficulty existed in the purchase of land in Ceylon. Probably an article, which appeared in a late number of the *Herald*, respecting the difficulties experienced by a gentleman from that island in purchasing a *certain* piece of land, after having gone through the requisite forms of applying for and having the piece of forest land surveyed, must have been misconstrued and made applicable to all persons generally, and given rise to this *rusé*.—*Herald, April* 26.

In a private letter dated 17th April which we received from Trincomalee it is stated, "The *Rattlesnake* leaves this for China with stores on the 19th positively—She came here by order of the Admiral for two Companies of the Rifles, if they could be spared, with directions to return as soon as practicable should His Excellency the Governor's reply be unfavourable."—*Ibid.*

Her Majesty's Troop Ship *Rattlesnake*, Capt. Sprent, left Trincomalie on the 19th instant for Singapore and China.—*Ibid, April* 29.

His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Colombo yesterday evening from Kandy.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

4TH APRIL, 1842.

Referring to our advice of the 4th ult., we regret that we cannot notice any improvement in our markets during the past month. The alterations in our Tariff, proposed by Government, are of such importance, that they are likely to produce a complete change in many of our commercial relations; and while the doubt, still existing as to whether they will be carried in their present form or not, naturally increased the uncertainty pervading business in general, this, combined with the unfavorable accounts from the United States, the West Coast of South America, and the East Indies, has had the effect of still further injuring the already so greatly depressed trade in our Manufacturing districts. The market for

COTTON.—In *Liverpool* has in consequence been dull, and a further decline of ¼d has been submitted to in the ordinary qualities of American sorts. The transactions have been confined to the reduced wants of the Spinners and the demand for Export. The Stocks in that Port sum up to 532,000 bales, of which 103,000 bales of East India against 373,190 bales, of which 36,660 bales of East India on the 1st April last year. The estimates of the crop in the United States are rather on the decrease, as not likely to exceed 1,700,000 bales, of which, on account of the low freight, a larger proportion than usual had already been shipped. It is therefore probable, that the arrivals will fall off later in the season, and that thus the Stocks will be gradually reduced. In our market the article has been well supported by a regular demand for Export. The confidence in the present value is increasing, as a revival of trade may be looked for as soon as our fiscal regulations have been fixed. Our present Stocks are 75,000 bales East India against 47,000 bales last year.

INDIGO.—The declarations for the ensuing sale are 4,600 chests, and will probably be encreased to 6,000 chests, if some of the arrivals last week per Owen Glendower, Essex and Northumberland should still be put up. On account of the inferior assortment of what has been declared, we cannot expect much demand for the continent, and great support will be required from the holders to prevent a further decline. The deliveries in March were 1517 chests, leaving the stock 13,578 chests against 12,490 chests last year.

SUGAR.—No alteration having been proposed in the Duties on this article in the new Tariff, prices have recovered from the depression noticed in our last, and we have altered our quotations accordingly. Our Stocks consist of 137,000 bales Bengal, against 91,000 B., and 31,000 B. Mauritius against 74,000 B. last year. Of foreign E. I. we have 96,000 B. against 80,000 B. The prices of the latter are likely to rule low, as the importations from the Havana and the Brazils can be laid down here at very moderate rates.

COFFEE.—Has fluctuated considerably during last month. By the proposal to reduce the Duty on the produce of British possessions to 4d. and that on foreign to 6d., the former rose 6s. to 8s.; but in the uncertainty whether the Stock now here of the Importations via the cape will be admitted at a lower rate than 8d, prices of *Ceylon* have again receded 2s. to 3s. Our Stock of ceylon is the same as last year, about 24,000 bales: of *Mocha* 4770 bales against 3259 bales.

RICE.—The common descriptions of Bengal continue very plentiful, and are selling at rather cheaper rates, low to middling white 9s. to 10s. Java is more enquired for, and good middling white fetches readily 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. Stocks, 11,900 Bags Bengal against 72,500 Bags, and 14,300 Bags Java against 56,000 Bags last year.

SALTPETRE.—Has not alone fully maintained its previous position, but the inferior descriptions experienced a further advance of 6d in the sales last week, 13 to 7 per cent. Refraction obtaining 27s. 6d. to 28s. 5 to 1½ per cent, 28s 6d to 29s 6d. Stock 3200 Tons, against 3400 Tons

SPICES—PEPPER.—For Malabar there still exists enquiry in anticipation of the new Tariff, but in consequence of large public sales, the demand for Eastern has abated, and prices have declined 1d per lb. *White* has advanced about 1d per lb. Our Stock amount to 93,000 Bags, against 63,000 Bags in 1841.—GINGER. There is little or no enquiry for East India, and prices remain unaltered. A very fine parcel Bengal in chests, equal to Barbadoes, sold at 60s to 63s.—For NUTMEGS there are no buyers, except at a reduction on former rates.—CINNAMON continues entirely neglected.—CASSIA LIGNEA has improved about 3s during the month, and although less enquired for at this moment, prices remain firm, with a small stock on hand.

SILK.—Since our last statement reporting the result of the March Sales, the demand for Silk has been extremely limited, and very few Sales have been effected. Prices generally remain tolerably steady. The present Stock consists in Bengal, 3464 Bales sold, 2930 Balee unsold, China 1147 Bales sold, and 845 unsold, Persian 404 Bales; and the deliveries during March have been, 638 Bales Bengal, 324 Bales China, and 88 Bales Persian.

TEA.—On the arrival of the overland dispatch, company's Congous advanced 1d, and in Free Trade Congous too, some parcels changed hands at 1d advance, but these prices were not maintained on the following day, the advertisement of 55,800 chests for public sale on the 15th, 21st, and 31st ultimo tending to check the improvement. Of this quantity about 29,400 chests were disposed of at a decline of 1d to 1½d on Congous, 3d on fine Orange Pekoe, 1d on Twankays, 2d to 3d on Imperials and Gunpowder, and 4d to 6d on Hysons. The total Stock of Tea in London at present amounts to about 29,000,000 lb.

LONDON.—POSTSCRIPT. 6TH APRIL 1842.

SUGAR.—Yesterday, 5250 bags Bengal all sold, good strong bright yellow (Do bats) 66s 9d to 67s; mid, 63s to 63s 6d; very low damp brown, 39s to 40s: mid to good, 45s to 49s 6d. Of Java, 200 tons brown were sold privately, 15s to 17s 6d. Mauritius 4555 bags sold. fine yellow 68s; good 65s 6d to 66s; mid. 64s to 65s; low mid. 63s to 63s 6d; fine brown 61s 6d to 62s; good 58s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—Holders firm, some small parcels Ceylon sold, 76s good; 77s to 78s fine mid.

TEA.—The accounts from China have had little influence, holders firm. Comn. Congou 1s 11d.

COTTON.—Since the 4th there has been a fair business transacted at full rates, Surat, 3¼ to 4d, mid, to fair Madras 4¼d good fair.

LIVERPOOL, 4th—We have had a very fair demand for Cotton to-day, with a steady market, though prices are without the slightest improvement. Surats. 3¾d to 4d.

MONEY MARKET.—In the national securities there is much buoyancy and an improvement of nearly one half per cent cash is plentiful in the market. Consols for money and the account 90⅜ to ½; Exchequer-bills, 35s to 37s; New 3½ per cents., 99⅛; and India Bonds, 10s to 12s premium.

THE *Mary, Phoenix, Madonna, Duchess of Argyle, Ann Martin, Calcutta, Higginson, Athol, Repulse, Lady Feversham, Ulverstone, Margaret, Thalia, Chieftain, and Dorothy*, from this Port, had arrived at Liverpool, the Clyde, and in the Downs during the month of March.

The following vessels bound to this Port have been spoken with, viz. *Albyn*—3d March—In Lat. 43 N. Long. 14 W. *Belvidere*—Do.....Do.....Do.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER X.

A FINALE TO AN EVENING.

A BALL, like a battle, has its critical moment: that one short and subtle point, on which its trembling fate would seem to hesitate, ere it incline to this side or that. In both, such is the time for generalship to display itself: and of this my friend O'Grady seemed well ware; for, calling up his reserve for an attack in force, he ordered strong negus for the band; and ere many minutes, the increased vigour of the instruments attested that the order had been attended to.

"Right and left!" "Hands across!" "Here we are!" "This way, Peter!" "Ah! captain, you're a droll crayture!" "Move along, alderman!" "That negus is mighty strong!" "The Lord grant the house is——!"

Such and such like phrases broke around me, as, under the orders of the irresistible Phil, I shuffled down the middle with a dumpy little school-girl, with red hair and red shoes; which, added to her capering motion, gave her a most unhappy resemblance to a cork fairy.

"You are a trump, Jack," said Phil. "Never give in. I never was in such spirits in my life. Two bottles of champagne under my belt, and a check for three hundred Paul has just given me without a scrape of my pen; it might have been five, if I had only had presence of mind."

"When is Miss Bellew all this time?" inquired I.

"I only saw her for a moment: she looks saucy, and won't dance."

My pride, somewhat stimulated by a fact which I could not help interpreting in Miss Bellew's favour, I went through the rooms in search of her, and at length discovered her in a boudoir, where a whist party were assembled. She was sitting upon a sofa, beside a tall, venerable-looking old man, to whom she was listening with a semblance of the greatest attention as I entered. I had some time to observe her, and could not help feeling struck how much handsomer she was than I had formerly supposed. Her figure, slightly above the middle size, and most graceful in all its proportions, was, perhaps, a little too much disposed to *embonpoint*; the character of her features, however, seemed to suit, if not actually to require as much. Her eyes of deep blue, set well beneath her brow, had a look of intensity in them that evidenced thought; but the other features relieved by their graceful softness this strong expression, and a nose short and slightly, very slightly *retroussé*, with a mouth, the very perfection of eloquence and winning softness, made ample amends to those who prefer charms purely feminine to beauty of a severer character. Her hair, too, was of that deep auburn through which a golden light seems for ever playing; and this, contrary to the taste of the day, she wore simply braided upon her temple and cheeks, marking the oval contour of her face, and displaying, by this graceful coquetry, the perfect chiselling of her features. Let me add to this, that her voice was low and soft in all its tones; and, if the provincialism with which she spoke did at first offend my ear, I learned afterwards to think that the breathing intonations of the west lent a charm of their own to all she said, deepening the pathos of a simple story, or heightening the drollery of a merry one. Yes, laugh if you will, ye high-bred and high-bron denizens of a richer sphere, whose ears, attuned to the rhythm of Metastasio, softly borne on the strains of Donizetti, can scarce pardon the intrusion of your native tongue in the everyday concerns of life—smile if it so please ye; but from the lips of a lovely woman, a little, *a very little* of the brogue is most seductive. Whether the subject be grave or gay, whether mirth or melancholy be the mood, like the varnish upon a picture, it brings out all the colour into strong effect, brightening the lights, and deepening the shadows; and then, somehow, there is an air of *naïveté*, a tone of simplicity about it, that appeals equally to your heart as your hearing.

Seeing that the conversation in which she was engaged seemed to engross her entire attention, I was about to retire without addressing her, when suddenly she turned round, and her eyes met mine: I accordingly came forward, and, after a few of the common-place civilities of the moment, asked her to dance.

"Pray, excuse me, Mr. Hinton, I have declined already several times: I have been fortunate enough to meet with a very old and dear friend of my father——"

"Who is much too attached to his daughter, to permit her to waste an entire evening upon him. No, Sir, if you will allow me, I will resign Miss Bellew to your care."

She said something in a low voice, to which he muttered in reply: the only words which I could catch—"No, no; very different, indeed—this is a most proper person"—seemed, as they were accompanied by a smile of much kindness, in some way to concern me; and the next moment Miss Bellew took my arm and accompanied me to the ball room.

As I passed the sofa where the duke and Mrs. Rooney were still seated, his grace nodded familiarly to me, with a gesture of approval; while Mrs. Paul clasped both her hands before her with a movement of ecstacy, and seemed as if about to bestow upon us a maternal blessing. Fearful of incurring a scene, Miss Bellew hastened on, and, as her arm trembled within mine, I could perceive how deeply the ridicule of her friend's position wounded her own pride. Meanwhile, I could just catch the tones of Mrs. Rooney's voice, explaining to the duke Miss Bellew's pedigree. "One of the oldest families of the land, your grace; came over with Romulus and Remus; and, if it were not for Oliver Cromwell and the Danes,"—the confounded fiddles lost the rest, and I was left in the dark. to guess what these strange allies had inflicted upon the Bellew family. The dancing now began, and only between the intervals of the cotillon had I an opportunity of conversing with my partner. Few and brief as these occasions were, I was delighted to find in her, a tone and manner, quite different from any thing I had ever met before. Although having seen scarcely any thing of the world, her knowledge of character seemed an instinct, and her quick appreciation of the ludicrous features of many of the company was accompanied by a *naive* expression, and at the same time a witty terseness of phrase, that showed me how much real intelligence lay beneath that laughing look. Unlike my fair cousin, Lady Julia, her raillery never wounded: hers were the fanciful combinations which a vivid and sparkling imagination conjures up, but never the barbed and bitter arrows of sarcasm. Catching up in a second any passing absurdity, she could laugh at the scene, yet seem to spare the actor. Julia, on the contrary, with what the French call *l'esprit moqueur*, never felt that her wit had hit its mark till she saw her victim writhing and quivering beneath her.

There is always something in being the partner of the *belle* of ball-room. The little bit of envy and jealousy, whose limit is to be the duration of a waltz or quardrille, has somehow its feeling of pleasure. There is a reflective flattery in the thought of a fancied preference, that raises one in his own esteem; and, as the muttered compliments and half-spoken praises of the bystanders fall upon your ears, you seem to feel that you are a kind of shareholder in the company, and ought to retire from business with your portion of the profits. Such, I know, were some of my feelings at the period in question; and as I pulled up my stock and adjusted my sash, I looked upon the crowd about me with a sense of considerable self-satisfaction, and began really for the first time to enjoy myself.

Scarcely was the dance concluded, when a general movement was perceptible towards the door, and the word "supper," repeated from voice to voice, announced that the merriest hour in Irish life had sounded. Delighted to have Miss Bellew for my companion, I edged my way into the mass, and was borne along on the current. The view from the top of the staircase was sufficiently amusing: a waving mass of feathers of every shape and hue, a crowd of spangled turbans, bald and powdered heads, seemed wedged inextricably together, swaying backwards and forwards with one impulse, as the crowd at the door of the supper-room advanced or receded. The crash of plates and knives, the jingling of glasses, the popping of champagne corks, told that the attack had begun, had not even the eager faces of those nearer the door indicated as much. *Nulli oculi retrorsum* seemed the motto of the days, save when some anxious mother would turn a backward and uneasy glance towards the staircase, where her daughter, preferring a lieutenant to a lobster, was listening with elated look to his tale of love and glory. "Eliza my dear, sit next me."—"Anna, my love, come down here." These brief commands, significantly as they were uttered, would be lost to those for whom intended, and only serve to amuse the by-standers, and awaken them to a quicker perception of the passing flirtation. Some philosopher has gravely remarked, that the critical moments of our life are the transitions from one stage or state of our exi-tence to another; and that our fate for the future depends in a great measure upon those hours in which we emerge from infancy to boyhood, from boyhood to manhood, from manhood to maturer years. Perhaps the arguments of time might be applied to place, and we might thus be enabled to show how a staircase is the most dangerous portion of a building; I speak not here of the insecurity of the architecture, nor, indeed, of any staircase whose well-tempered light shines down at noon-day through the perfumed foliage of a conservatory; but of the same place, a blaze of lamp-light, about two in the morning, crowded, crammed, and creaking by an anxious and elated throng pressing towards a supper room. Whether it is the supper or the squeeze, the odour of balmy lips, or the savoury smell of roast ducks—whether it be the approach to silk tresses, or *sillery mousseux*—whatever the provocation, I cannot explain it; but the fact is so: one is tremendously given in such a place, at such a time, to the west baneface and palpable flirtation. So strongly do I feel this point, that, were I a lawgiver, I would never award damages for a breach of contract, were the promise was made on a staircase.

As for me, my acquaintance with Miss Bellew was not of more than an hour's standing: during that time we had contrived to discuss the ball-room, its guests, its lights, its decorations, the music, the dancers—in a word, all the common places of an evening party: thence we wandered on to Dublin, society in general, to Ireland, and Irish habits, and Irish tastes; quizzed each other a little about our respective peculiarities, and had just begun to discuss the distinctive features which characterise the softer emotions in the two nations, when the announcement of supper brought us on the staircase. *Apropos*, or *mal àpropos*, this turn of our conversation, let the reader decide by what I have already stated: so it was, however, and in a little look of the landing I found myself with my fair companion's arm pressed closely to my side, engaged in a warm controversy on the trite subject of English coldness of manner. Advocating my country, I deemed that no more fitting defence could be entered, than by evidencing in myself the utter absence of the frigidity imputed. Champagne did something for me; Louisa's bright eyes assisted; but the staircase, the confounded staircase, crowned all. In fact, the undisguised openness of Miss Bellew's manner, the fearless simplicity with which she had ventured upon topics, a hardened coquette would not dare to touch upon, led me into the common error of imputing to flirtation, what was only due to the untarnished freshness of happy girlhood.

Finding my advances well received, I began to feel not a little proud of my success, and disposed to plume myself upon the charm of my eloquence, when, as I concluded a high flown and inflated phrase of sentimental absurdity, she suddenly turned round, fixed her bright eyes upon me, and burst out into a fit of laughter.

"There, there; pray don't try that: no one but an Irishman ever succeed in blarney. It is our national dish, and can never be seasoned by a stranger."

This pull up, for such it most effectually was, completely unmanned me. I tried to stammer out an explanation, endeavoured to laugh, coughed, blundered, and broke down; while, merciless in her triumph, she only laughed the more, and seemed to enjoy my confusion.

With such a failure hanging over me, I felt happy when we reached the supper-room; and the crash, din, and confusion about us once more broke in upon our conversation. It requires far less never for the dismounted jockey, whose gay jacket has been rolled in the mud of a race-course, resuming his saddle, to ride in amid the jeers and scoffs of ten thousand spectators, than for the gallant who has blundered in the full tide of a flirtation, to recover his lost position, and sustain the current of his courtship. The sarcasm of our sex is severe enough, heaven knows; but no raillery, no ridicule, cuts half so sharp or half so deep as the bright twinkle of a pretty girl's eye, when, detecting some exhibition of dramatized passion, some false glitter of pinchbeck sentiment, she exchanges her look of gratified attention, for the merry mockery of a hearty laugh: no tact, no *savoir faire*, no knowledge of the world, no old soldierism, that ever I heard of, was proof against this. To go back is bad; to stand still, worse; to go on, impossible. The best—for I believe it is the only thing to do—is to turn approver on your own misdeeds, and join in the laughter against yourself. Now this requires no common self-mastery, and an *aplomb* few young gentlemen under twenty possess, hence both my failure and its punishment.

That staircase which, but a moment before, I wished might be as long as a journey to Jerusalem, I now escaped from with thankfulness. Concealing my discomfiture as well as I was able, I bustled about, and finally secured a place for my companion at one of the side tables. We were too far from the head of the table, but the clear ringing of his grace's laughter informed me of his vicinity, and, as I saw Miss Bellew shrank from approaching that part of the room, I surrendered my curiosity to the far more grateful task of cultivating her acquaintance.

All the ardour of my attentions—and I had resumed them with nearly as much warmth, although less risk of discomfiture, for I began to feel what before I had only professed—all the preoccupation of my mind, could not prevent my hearing high above the crash and clatter of the tables the rich roundness of Mrs. Rooney's brogue, as she recounted to the duke some interesting trait of the O'Toole family, or adverted to some classical era in Irish history, when, possibly, Mecænas was mayor of Cork, or Diogenes an alderman of Skinner's-alley.

"Ah! my dear!—the Lord forgive me, I mean your grace."

"I shall never forgive you, Mrs. Rooney, if you change the epithet."

"Ah! your grace's worship, them was fine times; and the husband of an O'Toole, in them days, spent more of his time harreying the country with his troops at his back, than driving about in an old gig full of writs and latitats, with a process-server beside him."

Had Mr. Rooney, who at that moment was carving a hare in total ignorance of his wife's sarcasm, only heard the speech, the chances ten to one he would have figured in a steel breast-plate and an iron head-piece before the week was over. I was unable to hear more of the conversation, notwithstanding my great wish to do so, as a movement of those next the door implied that a large instalment of the guests who had not supped, would wait no longer; but were about to make what Mr Rooney called a forcible entry on a summary process, and eject the tenant in possession.

We accordingly rose, and all (save the party around the viceroy) along with us, once more to visit the ball-room, where already dancing had begun. While I was eagerly endeavouring to persuade Miss Bellew that there was no cause or just impediment to prevent her dancing the next set with me, Lord Dudley de Vere lounged affectedly forward, and mumbled out some broken indistinct phrases, in which the word dance alone audible. Miss Bellew coloured slightly, turned her eyes towards me, courtesied, took his arm, and the next moment was lost amid the crowd.

I am not aware of any readier method of forming a notion of the perpetual motion, than watching the performance of Sir Roger de Coverly at an evening party in Dublin. It seems to be a point of honour never to give in; and thus the same complicated figures, the same mystic movements that you see in the beginning, continue to succeed each other in a never-ending series. You endeavour in vain to detect the plan, to unravel the tangled web of this strange ceremony; but somehow it would seem as if the whole thing was completely discretionary with the dancers, there being only one point of agreement among them, which is, whenever blown and out of breath, to join in a vigorous hands-round; and, the motion being confined to a shuffling of the feet and a shaking of the elbows, little fatigue is incurred. To this succeeds a capering, forward movement of a gentleman, which seemingly magnetizes an opposite lady to a similar exhibition, then, after seizing each other rapturously by the hands, they separate to run the gauntlet in and out through the whole line of dancers, to meet at the bottom, and apparently reconciled, they once more embrace. What follows, the devil himself may tell. As for me, I heard only laughing, tittering, now and then a slight scream, and a cry of "behave, Mr. Murphy!" &c.; but the movements themselves were conic sections to me, and I closed my eyes as I sat alone in my corner, and courted sleep as a short oblivion to the scene. Unfortunately I succeeded; for, wild and singular as the gestures, the looks, and the voices were before, they now became to my dreaming senses something too terrible. I thought myself in the centre of some hobgoblin orgie, where demons, male and female, were performing their fantastic antics around me, grinning hideously, and uttering cries of menacing import. Tam-o'-Shanter's vision was a respectable tea-party of Glasgow matrons, compared to my imaginings; for, so distorted were the pictures of my brain, that the leader of the band, a peaceable-looking old man in shorts and spectacles, seemed to me like a grim-visaged imp who flourished his tail across the strings of his instrument in lieu of a bow.

I must confess that the dancers, without any wish on my part to detract from their efforts, had not the entire merit of this transmutation. Fatigue, for the hour was late, chagrin at being robbed of my partner, added to the heat and the crowd, had all their share in the mystification. Besides, if I must confess it, Mr. Rooney's champagne was strong. My friend O'Grady however, seemed but little of my opinion; for, like the master-spirit of the scene, he seemed to direct every movement and dictate every change—no touch of fatigue, no semblance of exhaustion about him. On the contrary, as the hour grew later, and the pale gray of morning began to mingle with the glare of wax-lights, the vigour of his performance only increased, and several new steps were displayed, which, like a prudent general, he seemed to have kept in reserve for the end of the engagement. And what a sad thing is a ball as it draws towards the close! What an emblem of life at a similar period! How much freshness has faded! how much of beauty has passed away! how many illusions are dissipated! how many dreams, the lamp light and chalk floors have called into life, fly like spirits with the first beam of sun-light! The eye of proud bearing is humbled now! the cheek, whose downy softness no painter could have copied, looks pale, and wan, and haggard: the beaming looks, the graceful bearing, the elastic step, where are they? Only to be found where youth—bright, joyous, and elastic youth—unites itself to beauty.

Such were my thoughts as the dancers flew past—and many whom I had remarked at the beginning of the evening as handsome and attractive, seemed now without a trace of either—when suddenly Louisa Bellew came by, her step as light, her every gesture as graceful, her cheek as blooming, and her liquid eye as deeply beaming as when first I saw her. The excitement of the dance had slightly flushed her face, and heightened the expression its ever-varying emotions lent it.

Handsome as I before had thought her, there was a look of pride about her now that made her lovely to my eyes. As I continued to gaze after her, I did not perceive for some time that the guests were rapidly taking their leave, and already the rooms were greatly thinned. Every moment now, however, bore evidence of the fact: the unceasing roll of carriages to the door, the clank of the steps, the reiterated cry to drive on, followed by the call for the next carriage, all betokened departure. Now and then, too, some cloaked and hooded figure would appear at the door of the drawing-room, peering anxiously about for a daughter, a sister, or a friend, who still lingered in the dance, averring it "was impossible to go, that she was engaged for another set." The disconsolate gestures, the impatient menaces of the shawled spectres—for, in truth, they seemed like creatures of another world come back to look upon they life they left—are of no avail: the seductions of the "major" are stronger than the frowns of mamma, and though a row ing may come in the morning, she is resolved to have a reel at night.

An increased noise and tumult below stairs at the same moment informed me that the supper-party were at length about to separate I started up at once, wishing to see Miss Bellew again ere I took my leave, when O'Grady seized me by the arm and hurried me away. "Come along, Hinton: not a moment to lose; the duke is going."

"Wait an instant," said I, "I wish to speak to——"

"Another time, my dear fellow; another time. The duke is delighted with the Rooneys, and we are going to have Paul knighted!"

With these words he dragged me along, dashing down the stairs like a madman. As we reached the door of the dining-room we found his grace, who, with one hand on Lord Dudley's shoulder, was endeavouring to steady himself by the other.

"I say, O'Grady, is that you? Very powerful burgundy, this—— It's not possible it can be morning!"

"Yet, your grace, half-past seven o'clock."

"Indeed, upon my word, your friends are very charming people. What did you say about knighting some one? Oh! I remember: Mr. Rooney wasn't it? Of course, nothing could be better!"

"Come, Hinton, have you got a sword?" said O'Grady, "I've mislaid mine somehow. There, that'll do. Let us try and find Paul now."

Into the supper-room we rushed: but what a change was there! The brilliant tables, resplendent with gold plate, candelabras, and flowers, were now despoiled and dismantled. On the floor, among broken glasses, cracked decanters, pyramids of jelly, and pagodas of blanc mauge, lay scattered in every attitude the sleeping figures of the late guests. Mrs. Rooney alone maintained her position, seated in a large chair, her eyes closed, a smile of elysian happiness playing upon her lips. Her right arm hung gracefully over the side of the chair, where lately his grace had kissed her hand at parting overcome, in all probability, by the more than human happiness of such a moment, she had sunk into slumber, and was murmuring in her dreams such short and broken phrases as the following:—"Ah! happy day——What will Mrs. Tait say?——The lord mayor, indeed!——Oh! my poor head: I hope it won't be turned——Holy Agatha, pray for us! your grace pray for us!——Isn't he a beautiful man? hasn't he the darling white teeth?"

"Where's Paul?" said O'Grady, "where's Paul, Mrs. Rooney?" as he jogged her rather rudely by the arm.

"Ah! who cares for Paul?" said she, still sleeping: "don't be bothering me about the like of him."

"Egad! this is conjugal at any rate," said Phil.

"I have him!" cried I, "here he is!" as I stumbled over a short, thick figure, who was propped up in a corner of the room. There he sat, his head sunk upon his bosom, his hands listlessly resting on the floor. A large jug stood beside him, in the concoction of whose contents he appeared to have spent the last moments of his waking state. We shook him, and called him by his name, but to no purpose; and, as we lifted up his head, we burst out a-laughing at the droll expression of his face; for he had fallen asleep in the act of squeezing a lemon in his teeth, the half of which not only remained there still, but imparted to his features the twisted and contorted expression that act suggests.

"Are you coming, O'Grady?" cried the duke impatiently.

"Yes, my lord," cried Phil, as he rushed towards the door——"This is too bad, Hinton: that contounded fellow could not possibly be moved; I'll try and carry him." As he spoke, he hurried back towards the sleeping figure of M. Rooney, while I made towards the duke.

As Lord Dudley had gone to order up the carriages, his grace was standing alone at the foot of the stairs, leaning his back against the bannisters, his eyes opening and shutting alternately as his head nodded every now and then forward, overcome by sleep and the wine he had drunk. Exactly in front of him, but crouching in the attitude of an Indian monster, sat Corny Delany! To keep himself from the cold, he had wrapped himself up in his master's cloak, and the only part of his face perceptible was the little wrinkled forehead, and the malicious-looking fiery eyes beneath it, firmly fixed on the duke's countenance.

"[illegible] word," said his grace, turning to [illegible] sleeping, half [illegible]

[illegible] scabbard, I [illegible]

[illegible] one side, Hinton! Where is he? [illegible] down, sir; kneel, down, I [illegible] addressed to Corny, produced [illegible] him than a slight change in his [illegible] him to extend his supposed hand [illegible] take a clearer view of his [illegible]

"Does he hear me, Hinton!——Do you hear me, sir?"

"Do you hear his grace?' said I, endeavouring with a sharp kick of my foot to assist his perceptions.

"To be sure I hear him," said Corny; "why wouldn't I hear him?"

"Kneel down, then," said I.

"Devil a bit of me'll kneel down. Dont I know what he's after well enough? *Achona bochish!* Sorsow else he ever does nor make fun of people."

"Kneel down, sir!" said his grace, in an accent there was no refusing to obey. "What is your name?"

"O murther! O heavenly Joseph!" cried Corny, as I hurled him down upon his knees, "that I'd ever lived to see the day!"

"What is his d——d name?" said the duke passionately.

"Corny, your grace, Corny Delany."

"There, that'll do," as with a hearty slap of the sword, not on his shoulder, but on his bullet head, he cried out, "Rise, Sir Corny Delany!"

"Och, the devil a one of me will ever get up out of this same spot. O wirra, wirra! how will I ever show myself again after this disgrace?"

Leaving Corny to his lamentations, the duke walked towards the door. Here above a hundred people were now assembled, their curiosity excited in no small degree by a picket of light dragoons, who occupied the middle of the street, and were lying upon the ground, or leaning on their saddles, in all the wearied attitudes of a night-watch. In fact, the duke had forgotten to dismiss his guard of honour, who had accompanied him to the theatre, and thus had spent the dark hours of the night keeping watch and ward over the proud dwelling of the Rooneys. A dark frown settled on the duke's features as he perceived the mistake, and muttered between his teeth, "how they will talk of this in England!" The next moment, bursting into a hearty fit of laughter, he stepped into the carriage, and amid a loud cheer from the mob, by whom he was recognised, drove rapidly away.

Seated beside his grace, I saw nothing more of O'Grady, whose efforts to ennoble the worthy attorney only exposed him to the risk of a black eye; for no sooner did Paul perceive that he was undergoing rough treatment, then he immediately resisted, and gave open battle.

O'Grady accordingly left him, to seek his home on foot, followed by Corny, whose cries and heart-rending exclamations induced a considerable crowd of well-disposed citizens to accompany them to the Castle-gate, [illegible] the [illegible] ended the great Rooney ball.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.